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## PUBLIC FEELING MORE TOLERANT ABOUT MERGERS

Judges and Administration Also Are Shown to Have Friendlier Attitude

MANY FACTORS HELP TO RELIEVE TENSION

Supreme Court Says Intelligent Conduct of Business Is Not a Crime

Expanding a series which appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR several weeks ago on some of the problems faced by the United States Federal Trade Commission while furthering co-operation between the Government and private business, a new series of six articles, of which this is the third, takes up some of the advantages, objections, and possible revisions of the present antitrust laws.

By GILMORE IDEN

Probably there has been no defender of the present antitrust laws so consistent and insistent as Gilbert H. Montague, and probably there is in the United States no lawyer better versed than he on the subject. "The courts, the administration and the public," declared Mr. Montague in a speech before the Academy of Political Science, "are today more friendly toward trade associations, business combinations and business generally than they have been at any time since the first antitrust laws were enacted, nearly a generation ago."

Mr. Montague bases his opinion upon the fact that interstate laws given under the law by the Supreme Court, by the Federal Trade Commission and the attitude of the Department of Justice, give ample reason to encourage business endeavors. The chief events which have afforded Mr. Montague cause for optimism, were the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cement and the maple flooring cases.

Very briefly, Mr. Montague has stated in reference to these decisions, "they involved the legality of trade associations gathering information regarding stocks on hand, production, sales in past transactions and the like, and disseminating that information for the use of their members, so that their members, without reaching any agreement among themselves, but simply applying their independent intelligence to the business information conveyed by those statistics, could then decide how much they would produce, in what

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

## Spain to Deport Strikers at Works of Barcelona Fair

Dictator to Take Extreme Measures on Refusal of Labor to Continue Work

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Deportation to other parts of Spain was the remedy which Gen. Primo de Rivera proposed to apply when a strike threatened the buildings now in course of construction at the forthcoming Barcelona international exhibition. A communiqué issued declared: "The head of the Government has learned with displeasure and indignation of a strike, which has been engineered without justification and without proper advice or concrete demands by the workers. He feels that a step of this kind, in a country where there is not only suitable legislation, but also labor organizations and authorities to whom they can appeal, is a crime, and he has decided to intervene to root up the evil."

Pointing out that Barcelona provides abundant opportunities for well-rewarded work, the Premier stated that the Government decided to aid the local authorities by instituting a roll call in order to ascertain the names of the workmen not striking at work, and to dismiss them immediately. The delinquents will be transported the following day by special trains to the distant provinces of Burgos, Leon, Zamora, Salamanca and Valencia, for "Barcelona cannot in present circumstances afford to become the home of vagrants and disturbers of the peace."

"The deportees," he added, "cannot be allowed to return to work anywhere in Barcelona; they must seek maintenance in whatever offers in the provinces where they may be sent."

EGYPT SIGNS PEACE PACT

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Minister Gunther at Cairo has telegraphed the State Department that the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent him Egypt's adherence to the Kellogg anti-war treaty, which is being forwarded to Washington by mail for deposit.

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## Rio Hears Hot Dog Bark and Likes It

By UNITED PRESS

THE introduction of hot dogs in Rio de Janeiro has been a sweeping success. The first place to sell hot dogs was one of the new skyscraper hotels, and from the first the business has boomed. Branch stands have been opened, and all are crowded, selling the "dogs" at an average price of seven cents. Riding on street cars and buses one frequently overhears some person ask another whether he has tried his first hot dog yet, and Rio's favorite comedienne, Alda Carrido, is now starred in a revue which has for its title, "Cachorro Quente," literally hot dog.

## ARCTIC FLIGHTS BY DIRIGIBLE IN 1930 PLANNED

Dr. Nansen, to Use Graf Zeppelin, Seeks Aid of American Government

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An air expedition to the Arctic basin in the dirigible Graf Zeppelin is proposed by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, to complete the work which he started 35 years ago when he drifted across the ice-packed polar sea in the now famous vessel "Fram."

Dr. Nansen has just come to the United States to obtain support for his expedition and to request the United States Government to construct a dirigible mooring mast at Nome. The Russian Government, he said, is expected to build a mast at Leningrad. These two places, approximately 4350 miles apart by air line, would form the bases for three flights, he added.

The first flight, according to Dr. Nansen, would be from Leningrad to Nome by way of Greenland. The second would be from Nome over Wrangell Island and to explore the unknown region where "Andrew Land" is presumed to be. The third flight would be from Nome to Leningrad by way of the Siberian Quadrant.

Seeks Eckener As Pilot  
Arrangements for the use of the Graf Zeppelin for the expedition have already been completed with Hugo Eckener, its commander and designer, Dr. Nansen said. He added that he hoped to have Dr. Eckener pilot the airship on the polar expedition, which, if it is finally undertaken, will be the first in history.

A crew of 40 and a group of 10 natural scientists would be required for the expedition, he said. Among the most important things which Dr. Nansen hopes to accomplish is the determination of the extent of the north polar deep sea and the size of the "submarine" coasts, which, he holds, extend the land masses several hundred miles out under the surface of the polar sea, where they end suddenly, leaving a sea of great depth.

Soundings could be successfully made from the air by lowering a new "sonic" depth-finding apparatus, which is now being perfected in Europe, he said. The apparatus is lowered to the surface of the water, and it electrically times the period required for sound to reach the bottom and to come back as an echo.

To Study Depths of Sea  
Studies of the depths of the water and a detailed investigation of temperatures at varying depths of the polar sea would add greatly to the knowledge needed for accurate meteorological forecasts, Dr. Nansen believes. The expedition also would cover parts of the arctic basin which have never been mapped, but would not attempt to make a journey to the north pole, he said.

Dr. Nansen, in his expedition of 1893-5, made observations which added important data to the store of arctic knowledge.

With one companion he left the vessel and attempted to reach the north pole. He achieved the "first" of any explorer up to that time, progressing to within 272 miles of the pole.

Dr. Nansen, who is League of Nations high commissioner for refugee relief, will lecture while in this country.

Shelley's Copy of 'Queen Mab'

Fetches \$69,000 at New York Sale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is believed to be one of the highest prices ever paid for a book in the United States and what was said by rare book dealers to be the highest price ever paid for a book by Shelley, was just being recorded at the eighth session of the dispersal sale of the Jerome Kern library, when Shelley's own copy of "Queen Mab," with his manuscript revisions, was sold to Gabriel Wells of New York and London, for \$69,000. Mr. Wells came to America to attend the Kern sale, during which he has been an active bidder and buyer.

The same auctioneer saw Robert Louis Stevenson come forward into the price class with Shakespeare, when "A Child's Garden of Verses," was sold to Barnett J. Beyer for \$8500, the same price fetched earlier in the day by a first edition of Shakespeare's "Poems," in the original calf binding, which also went to Mr. Wells. Stevenson's work was unique, however, in that it was the auto-

## NEW LOUCHEUR LAWS IN FRANCE TO AID WORKER

Co-operation Between Labor and Capital Advocated—Threat to Markets

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The Minister of Labor, Louis Loucheur, announced in the Chamber of Deputies debate on the social and economic policy of the Government that laws would shortly be introduced covering a wide range and including the requirement of obligatory conferences between syndicates of employers and employees in accident and old-age insurance and protection for those suddenly forced out of jobs.

Though the Radicals joined with the Socialists to vote against the Government this was mainly a matter of form, the Radicals having, for the present at least, definitely cast their lot with the Opposition. It was obvious that M. Loucheur's proposals met with general approval, and the Chamber supported the Government by 327 to 282.

Safeguard for Worker

The minister recalled interesting historical facts showing the progress under the Republic. In 1840 children were permitted to work at 6 years of age and for 14 hours daily, while with the advent of the Republic the age was raised to 16 and the eight-hour day has been introduced. Numerous other reforms tending to lighten the burden of the workers have also been accomplished, but there remain still to be passed social laws to improve their condition, and these the Government is preparing as rapidly as possible.

M. Loucheur saw the greatest safeguard for the worker in the harmonious collaboration of Capital and Labor with the Government for protection and control. Without displacing capital, which has its uses, he felt that at the basis of all commerce must be the security of the worker.

M. Loucheur advocated, especially at this time the co-operation of Capital and Labor, because pressure from two sides was forcing France to take such action or lose control of its markets. On one side the United States had developed a supercapitalist system, with factors of a vast number of consumers, low prices and high salaries. This was driving the United States to export, and consequently European markets were being threatened.

Trusts and Cartels

This in turn had caused Europe to form international trusts and cartels. These very cartels, according to M. Loucheur, France was now finding, contained grave dangers to its own production, and an effort had already been made to have cartels regulated internationally. France had raised this question at the League of Nations. The wisest course now lay in consolidating the home position by improving social conditions, increasing the collaboration of Capital and Labor, and introducing further rationalization where feasible.

By rationalization he meant, among other things, the suppression of useless efforts, reduction of the number of types and models, and the closing down of factories working in unfavorable circumstances.

## NATIONAL ORIGINS PETITIONS FILED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—More than 500 petitions with an aggregate of more than 30,000 names praying for the retention of the national origins provision of the immigration restriction law, the placing of a quota on Mexico, an effective deportation bill and the registration of aliens, have been filed with the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate by Demarest Lloyd, chairman of the National Immigration Legislative Committee.

These petitions came from practically every state in the Union and were circulated by representatives of various organizations. The largest organization endorsing the provision is the American Legion. Other important endorsing organizations include the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military Order of the World War, the Soldiers, the Veterans Foreign Wars and the Daughters of America.

Learn Many Things About Sea

"We have been learning many things about the sea," says Captain Ault in the first of his letters. "Our observations on such matters as electric conditions of the air over the ocean, ocean-circulation, the conformation and topography of ocean basins, the nature of bottom-sediments, water temperature and salinity of various depths, deep-sea conditions, and the distribution of plankton, the fundamental food-supply of fishes."

A letter that he was working on "Treasure Island," which Stevenson wrote to W. E. Hanley, telling him that "it's all about a map and a treasure and a mutiny and a derelict ship and a current and a fine old square Trevelyan's sea cook with one leg, and a sea song with the chorus 'Yo-ho-ho'—brought \$2500 from Dr. A. S. Rosenbach.

Eight Shakespeare items brought a total of \$42,627.50. A perfect copy of the second folio went to the Brick

## Skipper of Ocean Vagabond Finds Many Mysteries in Strange Seas



Capt. J. P. Ault, Commander of the Nonmagnetic Ship Carnegie (at the Left), Receiving the Farewell of Dr. J. C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution, as He Departed on Three-Year Cruise.

## Letters From Captain Ault of Nonmagnetic Ship Carnegie Tell of Paleozoic Ooze and of Dust That Falls on Atlantic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Dust on the ocean, curious at it may seem, is but one of the manifestations on which data has been obtained by natural scientists aboard the non-magnetic ship Carnegie, the first lap of whose three-year cruise ended at Panama and is reported in three letters from Capt. J. P. Ault, commander of the expedition, recently made public by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Other data concerns sea water freezing cold under currents mild enough for bathing; primordial ooze composed of deposits which have sifted down through the ocean depths in a perpetual, age-long rain; and compasses that point, not north nor south, but straight down.

The Carnegie, which left here last May, is manned by a crew of 17 and besides Captain Ault carries a staff of seven natural scientists. This is the seventh cruise of the vessel and the fourth under the command of Captain Ault, himself a member of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism in Washington.

Build after plans worked out by the institution's department of terrestrial magnetism with special oceanographic equipment, and designed for the making of magnetic surveys of the oceans, the Carnegie is being used to conduct investigations having to do with variations in the compass needle in certain geographical positions as well as year to year deviations.

In addition to these chartings the natural scientists on the cruise are collecting data on such matters as electric conditions of the air over the ocean, ocean-circulation, the conformation and topography of ocean basins, the nature of bottom-sediments, water temperature and salinity of various depths, deep-sea conditions, and the distribution of plankton, the fundamental food-supply of fishes.

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"The water-bottles which came up on the wire from the ocean-bottom felt ice-cold and the thermometers gave the temperature as 2° to 3° above freezing with the surface at 44° to 52° Fahrenheit, depending upon location in the North Atlantic."

"After bringing up a sample of the bottom-ooze, consisting of tiny

The Indian Enigma  
The problem now confronting the British Government is to introduce responsible government in India without a revolution, or breaking up the unity of the country. The situation is discussed editorially.

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SMITH LAW BILL FAILS  
ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Hopes held by friends of former Governor Smith that he could be allowed to practice law by legislative action were dashed when the Assembly Judiciary Committee voted down a bill designed to permit the State Board of Law Examiners to dispense with the examination of a person who has served four years as Governor of New York State, and to so certify to the Appellate Division.

## FRANCE SEES DANGERS IN VATICAN PACT

Rise of Papal State Might, It Is Felt, Bring League Under Rome's Control

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Disapproval of the possible constitution of a separate papal state within the Italian state, involving recognition of the temporal power of the Pope, with all that this implies, is expressed here, both in clerical and anticlerical quarters. It is claimed in those circles that such a step would be followed by the papal state's membership in the League of Nations, which, they think, might soon fall under Vatican domination.

The Journal des Debats has strongly expressed the French view that the elevation of the pontifical buildings, gardens and grounds into a nation, which, despite its smallness, would enjoy national rights, will be regrettable. The chief argument, from the viewpoint of French Roman Catholicism, is that the Vatican diminishes itself as a power in becoming an ordinary state. It should soar above states, the journal adds, for the more it is geographically defined, the less becomes its higher influence. The journal declares there is incompatibility between the idea of universality and the idea of definite diplomatic entity.

Silence of French Press

Generally the French press is inarticulate on this subject, but there is reason to believe that various organizations, political and social, are watching closely the trend of events. The radicals cannot remain unmoved at the papal bid for power. The Freemasons are seriously concerned at anything which denotes renewed political activity of the Vatican. Indeed it is believed that the Italian-Vatican agreement may be postponed if the hostility grows. Notoriously the Vatican proceeds cautiously, and it is probably examining the situation provoked by the preliminary reports before venturing on an actual settlement.

Great international issues are undoubtedly involved. If there is a papal papal state, the question will arise whether the United States will be obliged to receive a nuncio or other papal minister in Washington, instead of a papal delegate who is not officially recognized and who does not figure on the diplomatic list.

Sea Measured Frequently

"The depth of the sea is measured every few hours during the day by the echo-method. Many new depths and peaks have been discovered and much new information added to our

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## Industries Favor Greater Powers for Tariff Board

Edgerton Outlines Policies to Manufacturers of Worcester District

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass.—The National Association of Manufacturers believes in the tariff commission idea of administering the tariff, in a non-partisan commission, and in strengthening the commission adequately to meet its large volume of work. John E. Edgerton, president of the association, said to a meeting of manufacturers of the Worcester district.

Mr. Edgerton deplored even the small minority who, he said, still would prefer the old system of political log-rolling and lament the tariff commission as an extension of bureaucracy. "We have arrived," he said, "at a time when administration of all our governmental functions is approaching a business basis. The Interstate Commerce Commission has become an efficient adjunct and we believe the Tariff Commission can be made to approach it in effectiveness."

The position of the Manufacturers' Association he summarized as follows: "The tariff commission should be vested with an extension of its powers so that it will be more definitely operative in meeting contingencies; it should be more of a semi-judicial body; it should be non-partisan instead of bi-partisan as it is; it should have the highest grade of personnel with long tenure of office; it should have ample appropriation for research and fact-finding; it should be vested with actual powers of rate-adjustment (not rate-making); thus giving it practical ability to meet constantly changing conditions when they arise, and making it a more practical working adjunct of Congress."

"This would still leave with Congress the establishment of tariff policies and the fixing of the general standard of rates, but would give the commission the power to adjust those rates in the light of commercial emergencies of the moment without delay."

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## First Moor Wins Right to Wear Doctor's Gown

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The first Moor to be entitled to wear the gown of Doctor-of-Law in modern Spain has just completed his studies, according to a statement published here. His name is Kasim Mohamed Ben Yahi, the son of a prominent resident of Rabat. He has been inscribed in the Spanish College of Advocates at Marakesh, Morocco.

## GROUPS AIM TO MAKE BALKANS SOLID ON PEACE

League of Peace Societies to Visit Chief Cities and Organize Movements

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The next international peace congress will take place at Athens, commencing Sept. 26, for the purpose of furthering the cause of peace in the Balkans. It was decided by the executive board of the International League of Peace Societies at its meeting here. One of the items on the agenda, therefore, will be a discussion of ways and means for nations to co-operate more closely on a federal basis, special consideration being paid to conditions in the Balkan region.

The second item on the agenda will be a study of the effects of the outburst of war proclaimed by the Kellogg Pact on the League of Nations Covenant, disarmament, national constitutions, civil law, and education.

Educating Public Opinion

Attention was drawn to this effect by Senator La Fontaine of Belgium, chairman of the executive board of the International League, in an address to the press. The League's Covenant, which still permits wars for certain specific purposes, must be brought more in accordance with the Kellogg Pact. The movement for disarmament, he complained, was virtually where it was before the war. He also regretted that the Kellogg Pact did not abolish war, but merely limited its use.

Speaking of the efforts of the nations of the world to increase their armaments, he also mentioned the extension of the United States navy and asked against whom the United States was building its warships. Public opinion, he continued, must be educated by the press to condemn the idea of arbitration and to continue to spread, and if public opinion abhors war, the League of Nations will be able to intervene, not only when small nations start fighting, but even if great powers go to war.

To Split Into Groups

Individuals, towns, even provinces and federal states counting many millions of inhabitants go to a court of arbitration when they have a complaint, why should not nations do the same, he asked. Now that the Kellogg Pact had been concluded, national constitutions must be revised to the effect that a nation will not go to war unless attacked.

On their return journey from Athens the participants in the Peace Congress will split up into groups and visit Constantinople, Saloniki, Sofia, Bucharest and Belgrade in order to organize peace movements in those capitals. It is hoped that the congress will be well attended, despite the expensive journey, in view of the important goal of spreading the peace movement to the Balkans.

## Must Be a Record: Crosses Hudson 465,586 Times

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. William Frost has spent 46 years and eight months on the water and traveled a distance equal to 14 times around the world—but it's been all in one place, back and forth across the Hudson.

Captain Frost, who lives in Hoboken, N. J., has been operating a ferry boat since May 23, 1882, and has crossed the river 465,586 times. Now he's been retired by the Lackawanna Railroad and for recreation he goes walking.

Summarizing the evidence from all sides, the bituminous industry is revealed as an over-developed business, operating without cohesion, and now suffering from the diminished demand for its product, resulting from more efficient use of coal; and from increasing competition of electricity and petroleum.

Union Brought Low

The United Mine Workers, formerly one of the strongest American labor groups, has been brought low in the last two years, while testimony shows that almost without exception, the operators are barely making-ends meet or are operating at a loss.

The chief beneficiary of these conditions are the big consumers, like the railroads, who are able to buy coal cheaply. Coal operators and the railroads are interlocked, so that a powerful element exists within the industry which opposes laws to change existing conditions.

Federal fuel economists estimate that fuel economies in 10 years have diminished the national demand for coal by about 100,000,000 tons. In other words, fuller use has made one lump of coal take the place of two. This has decreased the demand for soft coal. Accordingly, the miner and the operator are shouldering the burden of industrial progress.

## EXTRA SESSION RELIEF SOUGHT FOR COAL TRADE

Place Beside Agriculture and Tariff Is Demanded at Senate Hearings

HOOVER INTERESTED IN AIDING INDUSTRY

Investigation Discloses Need for Early Action to Remedy Chaotic Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Indications that relief for the coal industry will be pushed to the front for congressional consideration, alongside farm legislation and tariff revision, in the special session to convene in April, were contained in concluding testimony in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's 10-month investigation of the bituminous trade.

The far-reaching inquiry has resulted in close to 4000 pages of printed testimony, setting forth three dominant conclusions: the coal industry is likely to influence Mr. Hoover's actions when he comes to the Presidency and attacks the problem. The first emphasizes the present deplorable situation in the industry, which is shown, without exaggeration, to be in worse shape now than it has probably been in several decades; the second reveals that Capital and Labor are as far apart as ever, even in the face of the crisis; and the third makes plain that the root of the trouble is the same which has produced agricultural depression, namely, overproduction in the face of a stationary or declining demand.

First-Hand Investigation

The Senate investigation began March 6, 1928, and included a trip to the camps of striking miners by Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Montana; W. B. Pine (R.), Oklahoma; Robert F. Wagner (D.), New York; Frank R. Gooding (R.), Idaho, and the testimony at Washington of leaders of operators and miners.

Two immense volumes of testimony containing 3451 pages brought the first part of the investigation to a close. On Dec. 14, 1928, the second phase of the inquiry began when James E. Watson, chairman of the committee, introduced a bill prepared by the miners, recommending a permanent coal commission and providing regulations intended to encourage consolidations of coal companies.

The miners, through their counsel, Henry Warrum, have supported the measure, while the operators and railroads have opposed it, declaring that it would raise higher costs and be unconstitutional.

As Mr. Hoover is known to be interested in bringing engineering efficiency into the bituminous industry, the testimony is likely to be the basis for his action. In the campaign, he pointed out that two industries had not shared in the general prosperity—the soft coal and textile industries. He promised both would have his careful consideration in the coming Administration.

Mr. Hoover, it may be authoritatively stated, favors co-operative action within the industry, encouraged by federal administrative agencies rather than regulatory legislation.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee will now name a subcommittee to consider the testimony and draft a bill which may or may not be reported in the present session of Congress.

Relief In Special Session

Mr. Warrum in his concluding remarks insisted that the coal industry will demand the right with the farm industry of having its difficulties considered at the special session. In any case, according to James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, the long hearing will make proposed legislation move faster in the next Congress.

John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, at the close, pointed out that conditions in the soft coal area are today worse than they were nearly a year ago, when the investigation started, and that the present depression is unparalleled.

In isolated regions miners are getting only \$1.75 a day, he charged. Though wages in Illinois have been reduced from \$7.50 to \$6.10 a day, Mr. Lewis said, production has fallen off 375,000 tons, showing, he claimed, that the primary difficulty is not one of wages, but of intense competition.

Summarizing the evidence from all sides, the bituminous industry is revealed as an over-developed business, operating without cohesion, and now suffering from the diminished demand for its product, resulting from more efficient use of coal; and from increasing competition of electricity and petroleum.

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## SENATE JOCKEYS ON ALLOCATION OF HOUSE SEATS

Reapportionment Bill Said  
to Have Majority If Bal-  
lot Can Be Obtained

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The issue over reapportionment in the Senate revolves around the endeavor to obtain a vote on the legislation. Floor leaders for the Penn bill, which has been passed by the House, assert that there is no question of the Senate's concurrence, provided the bill can be maneuvered into a position where consideration of it can be forced.

To obtain such action managers for the reapportionment measure are delaying all consideration of the census appropriation act. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Senator from Michigan, reapportionment floor leader, has prevented action on the census measure and is prepared to maintain that policy until the Senate votes on reapportionment. The census measure, like the reapportionment bill, has been passed by the House.

Mr. Vandenberg in opposing census legislation unless accompanied by reapportionment contends that the former is unconstitutional without the latter. He asserts that it was the implied intent of the framers of the Constitution that the two should go together.

**The Framers' Intention**  
"An examination of the constitutional debates will prove conclusively that the framers considered reapportionment a part of census legislation," Mr. Vandenberg said. "To pass a census bill and then to take no action on reapportionment is a deliberate flouting of the law of the land, and it is about time that Congress ceased participating in such law-breaking."

Other advocates of the reapportionment measure are seconding Mr. Vandenberg's opposition to the census bill unless the reapportionment legislation is guaranteed. The Michigan Senator is making a check of the Senate to ascertain the line-up on the issue.

He is doing this so as to be in a position to make reapportionment an amendment to the census bill, if he is unable to obtain consideration of the separate reapportionment measure passed by the House.

Inquiries among senators about the reapportionment question disclose that there is a strong bloc of opposition to it, although apparently a minority one. This opposition is not making itself heard as yet, but is engaged in quiet under-surface activity to prevent consideration of the separate reapportionment measure.

Both reapportionment and naval cruiser bill managers assert that submarine filibustering tactics are being used against their measures.

**Naval Bill Used as Block**  
It is the contention of some supporters of the reapportionment measure that the cruiser bill is being used to prevent a vote being reached on the former. Mr. Vandenberg is authority for the statement that several opponents of the reapportionment bill frankly told him that they were withholding disposition of the naval measure for the purpose of circumventing a vote on the other.

To offset such tactics Mr. Vandenberg and the reapportionment adherents will oppose a vote on the census bill. They hold that Congress would not dare delay a census

and that fearing public censure Senate opponents to reapportionment will be compelled to give way and allow it to come to a vote.

If this is obtained, Mr. Vandenberg expressed confidence that the House measure would be approved. An examination of the vote in the House on the issue, he declared, showed that the delegations of 26 states voted for the proposal, 20 against and two split their vote.

Some of the senators from the 20 states which voted against the bill in the House, Mr. Vandenberg asserted, have assured him that they will support the measure. This more than assures victory, he stated, provided a ballot can be reached.

## Hoovers Arrive on Florida Island for Month's Stay

President-Elect Reported as  
Still Considering Trip  
to West Indies

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (P)—With nothing but fishing and visits with friends and associates in prospect for the next few days, President-elect Hoover rested at his pre-inaugural home on the Belle Isle estate of J. C. Penney.

Settled for their stay here after their train ride from Washington and the strenuous reception by some 75,000 persons, their arrival on Jan. 22 in Miami, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover looked forward to a month's diversion before their return to the national capital.

The little, palm-fringed island seemed almost a part of the tropics. Mr. Hoover so recently had visited Eastward in Miami Beach, fringed with palm trees and dotted with buildings. Westward in Miami, connected with the island by a causeway that stretches three miles across Biscayne Bay.

Although Mr. Hoover was accompanied to Florida by a large staff of executives and assistants, he indicated he would devote himself more to relaxation than to consideration of problems that will face him after his assumption of office.

Mr. Hoover is still considering a trip to the West Indies during his stay here, it was said, but no definite plans have been made.

Members of the party reported a welcome all along the route since daylight broke on the train in Florida.

One of the greetings accorded Mr. Hoover was waved by a tiny, pink clad girl astride an elephant at a Miami Beach street corner. Mr. Hoover caused his car, the second in procession, to stop while he waved a greeting. The elephant formed the central figure of a host of enthusiasts bearing a banner "Florida's Hoover Republicans."

**AUSTRO-GERMAN LAWS  
NOW NEARLY IDENTICAL**  
VIENNA—A motion that the Austrian marriage laws should conform as soon as possible to the German law was carried in the Austrian parliamentary debate on the budget estimates for public law, the Social Democrats adding the Pan-German. The Austro-German legal systems will now be almost completely identical.

A measure which has been agitated in liberal circles and the press for some time is the important defeat of the Government, though it is not considered likely to lead to a parliamentary crisis. The Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, is away lecturing at Munich, and any changes await his return to Vienna.

**QUEEN GIVES PALACE TO FUND**  
BUCHAREST (P)—Queen Marie has presented an immense palace at Jassy to the King Ferdinand fund for the benefit of daughters of officers who are completing their education. The palace had been given to the Queen by the state as recompense "for her sufferings during the war."

## BIG FARM PLAN CALLED RETURN TO PEASANTRY

"Corporation" Propaganda  
Vigorously Assailed by  
H. J. Baker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Theories and propaganda in favor of big corporation farming in place of the small individual farmer were severely criticized by H. J. Baker, director of extension service, Rutgers University and a nationally known authority on farming and farm problems, in a statement just released.

Mr. Baker holds that extensive development of large scale corporation farming in this country would result in a serious social problem, in that it probably would lower standards of living in rural communities and lead ultimately to peasantry.

Mr. Baker's views are regarded in agricultural circles here as particularly timely, coming as they do when the question of farm production costs is a national one and when many engineers hold that big corporations are better able to fully develop the nation's agricultural resources and produce food supplies more cheaply than the small individual farmer. Among the nationally prominent men who have, in effect, voiced this latter view is Henry Ford.

Mr. Baker holds that the proponents of this scheme are wrong and that corporation farming will not, as its proponents assert, establish an equilibrium between supply and demand. Evidence is lacking to support these assertions, he declared, and added that the so-called farm problem would be aggravated, rather than aided, by corporation farming.

Agreements between corporations on crop acreage would not overcome the problem of crop surpluses, he said, because weather plays a more important part in total yields.

Referring to the assertion that corporations can produce food cheaper than small farms, Mr. Baker said the most convincing evidence in support of this contention came from the West and Southwest, where thousands of Mexican laborers work for a very low wage. Production on that basis, he said, would force this country to sacrifice its social standards for cheap food.

## Vermont Senate Lauds President

Adopts Resolution in Recognition of Honor He Has  
Brought Native State

MONTEPELIER, Vt. (P)—Expressing gratitude for, and pride in, the notable achievements of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States, a resolution was passed by the Vermont Senate Tuesday and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. The resolution was introduced by Senator Crockett of Chittenden County and follows: "Whereas, the administration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States will end on the fourth day of next March, as the result of his own choice not to be a candidate for re-election therefore; 'Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives that we desire to place on record our appreciation of the distinguished service he has rendered to the Nation and the honor he has reflected upon this, his native State, by the wisdom of his policies and the sagacity of his counsel, he has promoted peace and prosperity at home, and the honor and dignity of our nation abroad; he has preserved the best traditions of the Republic and has been diligent and fearless in the performance of the duties of his high office."

"Therefore, We take this occasion to acknowledge our gratitude for and our pride in his notable achievements."

ments, to express our admiration for him as a statesman and our affection for him as a fellow Vermont, and to wish for him and his talented and gracious wife long life and abundant happiness."

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit to President Coolidge a copy of these resolutions."

## Records of Drug Shipments Do Not Tally, It Is Found

India Denies Receiving Opium  
Shipped From Persia—Secret  
Session at Geneva

GENEVA—The Advisory Opium Committee held a secret session to fix the procedure for discussion of the so-called "American stipulated supply scheme." There was much opposition to it, especially from the British delegates, who maintain that it would prove unworkable in practice because countries would refuse to state in advance what supply of narcotics they needed annually or where they intended to buy them.

At the same time John Kenneth Caldwell, the American observer on the Opium Committee, made it plain that the stipulated scheme was in no way officially endorsed by the State Department of Washington. The scheme, moreover, had no application in the United States, because the United States did not purchase manufactured drugs abroad. But America naturally was interested in any plan which, by limitation of other countries' supplies, was likely to assist in suppressing illicit traffic.

How great a necessity there is for stricter limitation was brought out in the discussion on the statistics provided by the governments, in which astonishing discrepancies were found again and again, exports, whether of raw material or manufactured drugs, do not correspond with import figures.

Thus Sir John Campbell of India denied receiving opium said to have been exported by Persia to India and it was impossible to discover where a large quantity of morphine manufactured in Persia was going. With exports of morphine from Germany to Switzerland and France to Switzerland, the figures of the two countries not corresponding.

## JAPANESE NOT TO RENEW IMMIGRATION LAW DISCUSSIONS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TOKYO—Baron Tanaka, the Premier, does not intend to reopen the American immigration law question, despite his reference to it before the Diet, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively told. He merely desired once more to put on record Japan's attitude.

It is quite possible that the Diet members will make an oratorical attack on the Kellogg Pact because of the words "name of the people" instead of "name of the Emperor," but such attacks will be academic and made for purely domestic political purposes.

The Foreign Office is certain that Japan has every intention of ratifying the pact.

## BRIGHT FUTURE NOW FORESEEN FOR SHIPPING

Merchant Marine Sure to  
Succeed, Shipping Board  
Chairman Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The future of the merchant marine is "no longer a matter of doubt," declared T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, opening the second national conference on the merchant marine.

At the same time the report of the Merchant Fleet Corporation to the Shipping Board, just published, indicates that the United States Lines and the American Merchants' Line, New York-London service, are likely soon to pass into private hands. Without formal recommendation the corporation's analysis of affairs shows that the bid of P. W. Chapman & Company, Inc., overtops others, with a total of \$16,300,000.

Legislation passed since the first national conference has fundamentally altered the prospect, Mr. O'Connor stated in his opening address, and as a result "the whole shipping outlook has changed." He referred to the Jones-White bill making government loans available to shipbuilders, and other legislation offering advantageous mail contracts to vessels.

"After a long period of uncertainty," he said, "American merchant shipping at last faces a future that is bright with promise. Every indication points in that direction. We have all noted the steady increase in our export trade, the growing interest of our people in matters relating to the sea, the enactment of wise and sympathetic laws designed to aid the merchant marine, the increasing availability of American capital for maritime investments, the rapid transfer of government tonnage to private ownership, the march of American engineering progress and research, and the development of new and promising foreign markets. To those of us who try to take a large view of things, these factors all seem to be working toward a new day for American shipping."

Included in the Chapman offer for the United States Lines are some of the largest ships under the American flag, such as the S. S. Leviathan, George Washington, Republic, President Roosevelt and President Harding. Financial details of his offer are now under investigation.

## MOVE AGAINST FRAUD IN BANKRUPTCY GROWS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Action just taken by the United States Court for the Southern District of New York to eliminate bankruptcy frauds by appointing the Irving Trust Company to act as receiver in all bankruptcies has been followed by announcement

from Judge William Clark that he will inaugurate more rigorous methods of dealing with bankruptcy petitioners in the United States District Court at Newark, N. J.

Judge Clark said that in future he will require a certified public accountant to sit with him on the bench in all bankruptcy proceedings. All records in each case will be submitted to this expert, he said, and his findings will govern the court's decision.

## New Naval Flying Boat Under Trial for Aerial Liner

Hailed as First of Fleet of  
32-Passenger Ships to Be  
Operated Over Water

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Successful tests of the new navy flying boat, Admiral, were conducted at the naval air station at Anacostia, D. C., with Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, in the pilot's seat.

The craft was hailed as the forerunner of fleets of flying boats to be operated on air lines above water, chiefly in Central America. Orders for additional ships of the same design, but converted into 32-passenger air liners, are contingent upon the results of the tests with the Admiral.

When the tests were made here under a leaden sky and with scattered snow flurries, Capt. H. C. Richardson, veteran flying boat builder for the Navy and the designer of the NC ships which crossed the Atlantic in 1919, was in the navigator's cockpit. Lieut. W. G. Tomlinson was at the controls.

"The tests were very satisfactory," Secretary Warner said after climbing out of the hull. "I feel we have made a long step forward in the development of a new type of giant flying boats in this country."

"The boat is very stable," said Captain Richardson. "It felt good to have something solid under foot."

Lieutenant Tomlinson said the boat flew in excellent fashion and handled easily.

The boat cost \$150,000, has a wing-spread of 100 feet and is 90 feet overall. It weighs 13,600 pounds with full load and has excess carrying capacity of 2400 pounds, bringing the total capacity to eight tons.

The boat exceeded its navy requirements which called for top speed of 114 miles an hour, a 4000-foot initial climb in 10 minutes, a service ceiling of 9500 feet, after 20 minutes.

## Coty's One-Cent Paper Triumphs Over Opponents

Paris Court Rules He Has  
Right to Sell Publication  
Below Market Price

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—The first round in the epoch-making fight for the right to sell a newspaper at a figure below the general market price has been won in the courts by Francois Coty, with his recently founded Ami du Peuple. Newspapers sell here for 25 centimes. He decided to bring one out, well edited and attractive, for 10 centimes and thus produce a newspaper more purchasable for everyone. His decision brought a consortium of 40 newspapers against him, and every means possible seems to have been tried both to prevent its appearance and after its first issue, to keep it from succeeding. Against these odds the paper has been widely bought, and a large portion of the public appears to have sided with M. Coty.

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Hitherto the newspaper ring has been a closed corporation, allied with Imprimerie de la Presse, the great printer of newspapers, and Maisson Hachette, practically the sole distributor, and the house with the power of control and much publicity. This printing establishment signed a contract to bring out Ami du Peuple, and Maisson Hachette was to look after its distribution and publicity. Two days before the paper was to appear, both institutions stated they regretted they could not fulfill the contracts. This caused about six weeks' postponement before Ami du Peuple came out. Then it could not be sold at kiosks with other newspapers, and many advertisements were held to have been refused because of pressure brought by the consortium.

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## RUSSIA TO ASK BALTIC STATES TO JOIN TREATY

Negotiations for Protocol  
Between Soviet and Poland  
Makes Some Progress

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The negotiations for the conclusion of a Soviet-Polish protocol bringing into immediate effect the obligations of the Kellogg Pact as between the two countries are believed to have made some progress as a result of a second Polish note which commissions the Polish Ambassador here, Stanislas Patek, to begin preliminary negotiations regarding the form, procedure and signing of the protocol.

The acting Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, proposes that the Soviet Union and Poland sign a protocol, following which the Soviet Government will directly invite the admission of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the last named having already intimated its readiness to sign, while Rumania, with which the Soviet Union maintains no diplomatic relations, will be approached through Polish mediation.

Mr. Patek agreed to communicate the proposal to his Government. The chief doubtful point regarding the final procedure for ratifying the protocol seems to be the method of adherence of the Baltic states. It is believed here that Poland desires to draw the Baltic states into some form of collective negotiation, while the Soviet Government prefers to deal with each state individually.

## BRITISH RADIOCAST POLITICAL DEBATE

By Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Broadcasting Corporation adopted the new plan of broadcasting a political de-

bate on the much-discussed local government bill, by which any chance of interference or heckling was eliminated. Each speaker in turn was alone with the microphone, while the representatives of the other two parties in another studio heard the speech on a loudspeaker.

The Conservative speaker, Sir Kingsley Wood, spoke first for the Government, followed by Arthur Greenwood, Labor, and Ramsay Muir, Liberal. Each was allowed 20 minutes, while the Government representative had a further 10 minutes for reply.

## Argentine Fliers to Attempt Spain

3170-Mile Flight to Be Made  
in the Roma, Rechristened  
Seven-League Boots

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Lieut. Claudio Mejia, referred to as the Argentine Lindbergh, has purchased the seaplane Roma for a nonstop flight he will attempt from Buenos Aires to Seville, Spain. The flight will be made in honor of President Irigoyen of Argentina.

Plans for the flight were revealed here by Lieutenant Mejia and Diego A. Arseno, a wealthy young Argentine aviation enthusiast who is administering a fund raised by popular subscription to finance the flight, in connection with the Ibero-America exposition to be held at Seville.

Following a general overhauling of the Roma, which is to be rechristened the Seven-League Boots, Lieutenant Mejia and Arseno will fly the plane to Buenos Aires. They plan to fly from Wilmington to Miami, Havana and Panama, thence following the west coast of South America and hopping over the Andes to Buenos Aires. Their flight is to be attempted according to present plans on the full moon February 23. The Roma has a radius of 6000 miles with its present fuel tanks. The flight planned is 3170 miles.

## Tariff on Goldfish? Officials Puzzled

Yet Industry Takes Demands  
for Protection to  
Government

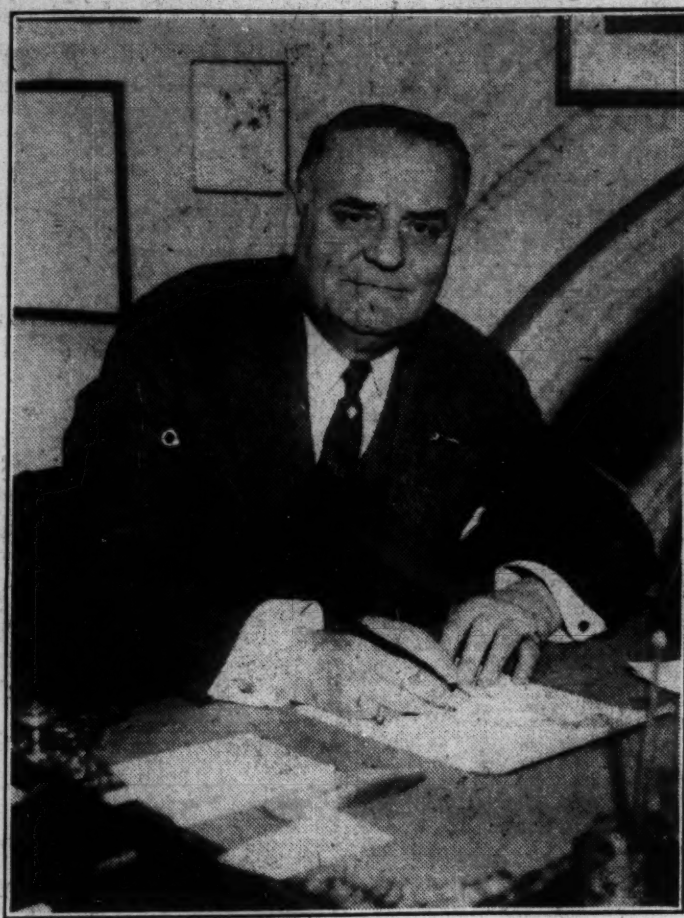
WASHINGTON (AP)—An infant industry—the rearing of goldfish—has sought the aid of the Department of Commerce in preparing a demand on Congress for tariff protection.

D. L. Ritter of Martinsville, Ind., representing the Grassy Fork Fisheries, was somewhat downcast at the outset when he discovered that the Commerce Department, which tabulates figures on practically everything, could give him no records as to the movement of goldfish through the tariff lines.

"We find that large quantities of goldfish are now being shipped across the Pacific, chiefly from Japan and are offered for sale in the American market," he said. "Now the goldfish industry is reasonably important; at Grassy Fork we have an annual output of \$750,000 in gold fish. We think that a tariff of about 25 per cent ad valorem would strengthen the American industry in its fairly successful attempt to supply the demand. That sort of a rate can be applied, since goldfish have a regular market price status, running from two and one-half cents apiece up to much higher figures for larger and fancier individuals."

ACCEPT ROBBINS' RESIGNATION  
NEW YORK (AP)—The resignation of the Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to take effect March 31, has been accepted by the trustees of the Cathedral.

## Doesn't Believe in Retiring



"OSCAR OF THE WALDORF"

## Oscar as Farmer? Famous Chef Smiles and Says He Won't Loaf

One Thing Is Certain, He Declares, and That Is That  
He Will Not Retire in the Sense of Idling Away  
His Time—May Stay in Hotel Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—There is no city in the world so mutable as New York, and Manhattan is ever changing. One of the changes that will awake many memories and stir the interest of travelers of every nation is the passing of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, which George C. Boldt and Oscar Tschirky made famous and which reciprocated by causing the name of Mr. Boldt and "Oscar of the Waldorf" to become known all over the world. Mr. Boldt is no longer here, but Oscar is the same stalwart, hearty Swiss of Neuchatel, whose genial hospitality has become a legend and whose expansive personality commands a salary which, even when it was first named, was more than that of many railway presidents and heads of banks.

Thirty-six years ago, resplendent in the black and white of maître d'hôtel, Oscar Tschirky stood by the door of the new, magnificent Waldorf-Astoria at 6 o'clock one evening.

First to Open Doors  
"Mr. Boldt," he tells of it, "gave me a rap on the shoulder and said, 'Oscar, open the door.' And so we started."

And it is fitting that Oscar should be the last to close the doors which he was the first to open.

When news that Lucius Boomer and his associates had sold the Waldorf was printed, everyone asked what was to become of Oscar.

Up in Ulster County, the richest agricultural section of New York State there are 1000 acres of farmland in Oscar's name. He has made out of that land a model farm and built upon it a Swiss chalet, where the hospitality is in keeping with the Oscar legend. For many years now Oscar has passed his summers on his farm. There, in open-faced shirt, the accoutrements of formality discarded, it is his pride to walk over his acres, his dogs at his heels. In the evenings he goes over the details

of the day with his son, August, who is farm manager. And his nearest neighbors are his daughter and son-in-law, who have the responsibility of the chicken ranch, Oscar's chief rural concern next to the farm itself. There is another son, Leopold, a successful business man in Philadelphia. And there is Mrs. Tschirky, the mother of his three children.

Time to Decide on Future  
Columns have been printed in the press to the effect that Oscar of the Waldorf would retire in all probability, since his wealth is sufficient to enable him to live in leisure after his own fashion.

"Nothing like it!" Oscar told a Monitor reporter. "Do you see something wrong with me that you ask such a question? But, he leaned back comfortably, and what with solid bulk that goes with more than average height and more than average breadth of shoulder and energetic individuality, his little office on the mezzanine floor of the Waldorf overflowed with Oscar. "There is plenty of time to decide. One thing is certain, I am not going to loaf. Maybe I will be a hotel again; who knows?"

No host in the world perhaps has entertained more distinguished men

## SUITABLE SONGS for CHURCH SERVICES

OWAITING HEART . . . 60c  
Text by Frederic W. Root. Music by L. M. Gottschalk. High, Medium and Low Voice.  
LOVE . . . 75c  
Words by Mary Baker Eddy. Music by Frederic W. Root. Medium Voice.  
LOVE NEVER FAILETH . . . 75c  
Text from 1 Corinthians, 13. Music by Frederic W. Root. High and Low Voice.  
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers  
429 S. Wabash Avenue Chicago, Illinois

## WHERE CRAFTSMANSHIP COUNTS

MOST all companies buy good rubber and cotton, and there isn't any startling secret about making tires.

The better tires like Lee's, therefore, result from painstaking care plus the best materials.

LEE of Conshohocken craftsmen have been long trained in making tires the Lee way, and the Lee way is one of precision and thoroughness.

You can trust such tires.

LEE of Conshohocken

YOU WILL FIND LEE DEALERS IN PRACTICALLY EVERY CITY. WE LIST BELOW OUR OWN BRANCHES WHO WILL EITHER SUPPLY YOU DIRECT OR REFER YOU TO DEALER NEAREST YOU.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.  
475 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia  
890 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.  
655 Eleventh Ave., New York City  
612 Granby St., Norfolk, Va.  
Broad and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEE of Conshohocken  
SHOULDERBILT  
This is our Heavy Duty Balloon. A masterpiece produced by Lee craftsmen. Made in all sizes for all cars. An efficient for both boys as for the new Ford.

and women than Oscar of the Waldorf. It is safe to say that he has known more of such personages intimately than almost any other American. He has shaken hands with every President of the United States since Cleveland, with many of the royalty of Europe, including the King and Queen of Belgium and the Prince of Wales.

Holds Several Decorations  
He is a Chevalier of the Crown of Belgium and of the Crown of Rumania. Moreover, he has the decoration of a Chevalier du Merite Agricole of France.

Oscar was born in the canton of Neuchatel. An elder brother, a chef by training, emigrated to the United States while Oscar was still in College in Freiburg. Finally the father of Oscar, who was the proprietor of a hairdressing establishment, gave his consent to Oscar and his mother going to America. They landed in New York in 1883. The next day Oscar, then not quite 17, applied for his first papers. The same day he got a job in the Hoffman House, long gone, but at that time one of the biggest and best hotels in New York, as a bus boy. His courtesy, his efficiency, his attention to work drew the interest of the proprietor, who made Oscar his personal waiter. Soon, when he gave one of the numerous parties that took place on his yacht, Oscar had charge of the cuisine.

From the Hoffman House, Oscar went to Delmonico's, then the most fashionable restaurant in the United States. He became a captain in the catering department and was frequently sent 100 miles or more out of New York to serve a banquet, a wedding dinner, or breakfast. When Mr. Boldt, whose affiliations were with Philadelphia hotels and whose acquaintance in New York was not large, was overseeing the building of the Waldorf, Oscar was suggested to him as the man who best knew New York society in the standpoint of the dinner table. So Oscar, then only 27, was made manager of the restaurants and, four years later, when the great Astoria section of the hotel was opened, manager of the restaurants and the banquet and entertainment department. In 1921, it was said, he signed a 10-year contract with the Waldorf-Astoria management, at a salary of \$50,000 a year. Oscar did not deny this.

## NEW MEXICAN PARTY PUBLISHES PLATFORM

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The organizing committee of the New National Revolutionary Party has published a tentative platform, which will come up for approval at the party convention in Queretaro on March 1. Planks favoring promotion of international friendship but without toleration of foreign interference in Mexican affairs, and the guarantee of rights of foreigners dwelling and doing business in Mexico are included.

The platform speaks for a continuation of the system of distributing land to small farmers, the encouragement of education and national history and election of public officials by majority vote.

## COST OF TUNNEL UNDER CHANNEL RAISES DOUBTS

Sir Robert Horne Questions  
Whether Traffic Returns  
Would Meet Interest

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The Government's decision to reopen the English Channel tunnel question is understood to involve postponement of the debate upon it in the House of Commons, but Lord Newton has given notice of his intention to discuss it in the House of Lords. The project's parliamentary supporters, who now include 112 Conservatives, 68 Labor, 11 Liberal, three independent members and 107 members of the Lords, are to meet to prepare the case for the proposed tribunal.

Ramsay MacDonald, on behalf of the Labor Party, has already agreed to Stanley Baldwin's proposal for a joint inquiry and the Liberals are expected also to fall into line, though their decision is not to be taken formally until Mr. Lloyd George returns from the Mediterranean, where he is now cruising. Baron d'Erlanger, chairman of the existing Channel Tunnel Company Limited, which in 1881 built 2000 yards entrance on the English side before being stopped by the Government, expresses confidence in his ability to raise in the open market the necessary capital, which is estimated at £30,000,000, of which half is to be found by collaborating with a French company.

Sir Robert Horne referred, in the Lower House, to the necessity for looking fully into the economic side, however, and the doubt he expressed is explained in a London Journal, the New Statesman, which has estimated the probable cost from £60,000,000 to £150,000,000, and the question is whether the passenger and goods traffic likely to be available will be sufficient to pay the interest on such a sum.

This will all be looked into, if the

military objections, which hitherto have been the chief stumblingblock, are overcome.

The question whether brewers, distillers, and tobacco manufacturers should be subsidized to the extent of about £500,000 under the Government's scheme for reducing local taxation upon productive industry has brought the official majority down to an unusually low level in the Commons. A number of Conservatives, including Viscountess Astor, Sir John Marriott, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Sir Philip Pilditch, Sir Philip Richardson, John J. Withers, and West Russell, supported an amendment introduced by William Briggs, a Manchester member to the Government's "derating bill to exclude the drink and tobacco trades from benefit. Their case was supported by the Opposition, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, for Labor pointing out that the inclusion of beer and spirits in rating relief outraged the moral sense of the community.

Neville Chamberlain, for the Government, however, refused to accept the amendment, on the ground that it would not be possible in practice to make the distinction proposed. The amendment was thus rejected, 219 to 135.

## MEXICO-JAPAN SERVICE URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Plans for establishment of steamship service between Japan and Mexico are being considered by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. A concession for such a service has been asked by the Japanese Navigation Company with headquarters in Tokyo. The company's proposition is to place two freight and passenger vessels in this service and for them to make calls each month at the important Mexican west coast ports as part of its service to the United States and South America.

## England for exciting adventure!

Up the eastern side of England, rich in historic grandeur, castles and cathedrals, to Cambridge steeped in literary tradition...and York with its memories of the Roman legions...and Northward to Scotland's wild, heroic beauty.

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LONDON  
and NORTHEASTERN  
RAILWAY  
OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND



## Emerson's wish--

"WOULD that some charitable soul, after losing a great deal of time among the false books and alighting upon a few true ones, which made him happy and wise, would name those which have been bridges or ships to carry him safely over dark morasses and barren oceans, into the heart of sacred cities, into palaces and temples."

and its fulfillment

From his lifetime of reading, study and teaching Dr. Charles W. Eliot chose a Five-Foot Shelf containing just the books essential to the cultivated man.

How can you gain, in just a few delightful minutes' reading each day, that knowledge of a few truly great books which will distinguish you always as a well-read man or woman?

It is that question, of so much importance to you, that you will find answered in the booklet describing

## Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books

(The Harvard Classics)

The booklet tells about it—how Dr. Eliot put into his Five-Foot Shelf "the books essential to the Twentieth Century idea of a cultivated person"; how he so arranged these books that even fifteen minutes a day are enough; how, in these pleasant moments of spare time, by using the reading courses Dr. Eliot provided, you can get the knowledge of literature and life, the culture, the broad viewpoint that progress in every walk of life demands today.

Every reader of The Christian Science Monitor is invited to have a copy of this handsome and entertaining little book which is being distributed to acquaint people with Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books. Mail the coupon today.

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By mail free, send me the booklet that tells all about the most famous books in the world, describing Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books (The Harvard Classics), and containing the plan of reading recommended by Dr. Eliot. Also please advise how I may secure the books by small monthly payments.

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The publishers cannot undertake to send the booklet free to children.

## WEAR

Not the call letters of a radio station but the three letters at the top of pages 675 to 681 in the Classified Telephone Directory (The Red Book.)

It lists the WEARING APPAREL BUSINESS of Metropolitan Boston for Men, Women and Children—Wholesale and Retail.

Mighty convenient for the Consumer, Dealer or Manufacturer.



Tells WHERE to Buy it

Get in Touch With Your History! See FRANCE

Stand in the market place at Rouen... Jeanne d'Arc wasn't a story, she was real... walk into the library at Malmesbury, Napoleon worked here... venture up the little outside staircase at the Hamlet in Versailles, where Marie Antoinette came gayly down... at the Musee Carnavalet is the cradle of the little King of Rome... at Blois, down the long hallways you can almost see grim Catherine de Medici, and Anne of Brittany and piteous Mary Stuart... you're in the Middle Ages at grey Avignon... walk with Charlemagne up the long ascent to Mont St. Michel... you hear the guns all day at Chateau Thierry. For the glory of learning and the joy of art enter France any Saturday across "the longest gangplank in the world" to the "France," the "Paris" or the "Ile de France"... the "De Grasse" or "Rochebeaucourt" for people of exciting taste who do not possess bottomless pocket-books.

French Line

Information from any authorized French Line Agent or write direct to 33 Devonshire Street, Boston

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## The GREATER HUDSON

To New Heights of Achievement

Large, Fine, Roomy and More Luxurious Bodies—92 Developed Horsepower—Above 80 Miles an Hour—70 Miles an Hour All Day—Greater Economy—New design double action 4-wheel brakes unaffected by weather—4 Hydraulic two-way shock absorbers—Non-shattering Windshield—Easier riding, steering, and control—The prices are more attractive than ever.

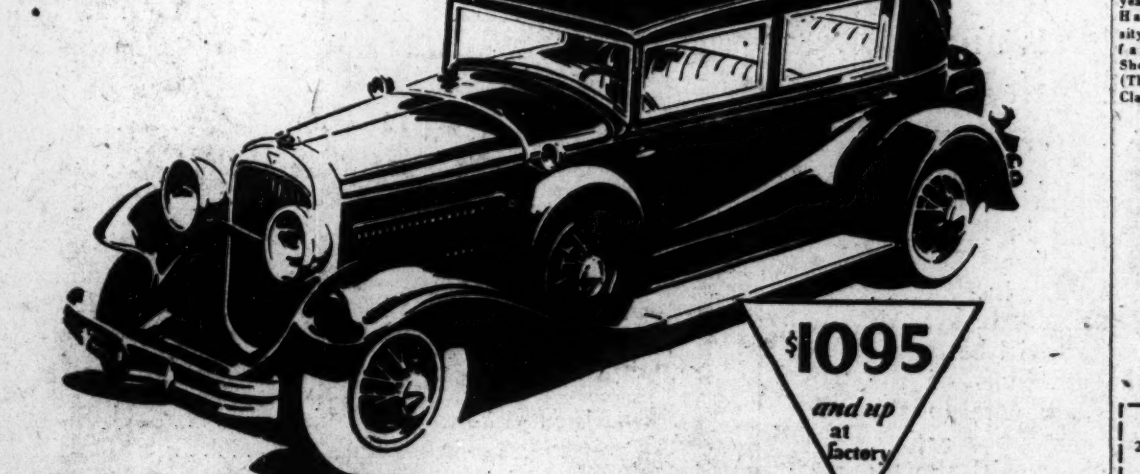
Standard Chassis  
Coach . . . \$1995 Standard Sedan . . . \$1795  
Coupe . . . \$1995 Roadster . . . \$1295  
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All prices at factory

Standard Equipment includes 4 hydraulic two-way shock absorbers—electric gas and oil pump—radiators, shutters, saddle lamps—windshield wiper—rear view mirror—electrode—controls on steering wheel—all bright parts chromium-plated.

Hear the radio program "Hudson Challengers" every Friday evening

with 14 Distinguished NEW BODY TYPES



\$1095 and up at factory

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan



## ROTARY'S GOALS ARE REVIEWED BY ITS FOUNDER

Emphasis Placed on Efforts  
for World Understanding  
at Forum at Miami

MIAMI, Fla.—What the International Rotary has done to further the peace of the world was emphasized at the first annual meeting of the Rotary forum by Paul P. Harris of Chicago, founder of the first Rotary club and now president-emeritus of the organization. He said that Rotary with memberships in 45 countries is doing a great work in bringing the people of the world together through a better understanding of each other and a mutual feeling of trust.

Rotary affords a common meeting ground where men of all nations and faiths can confer without regard to local or national differences, he said. "Rotary never has crystallized and I am hoping it never will," he continued. "Each member has a different picture of it. Rotary is a great educational institution in the 45 countries in which there are clubs; it is not dealing with abstract theories, but with the important things of life. It helps those who work with it to gain more from life."

**Rotary Has Simple Appeal**  
"There have been 50 different organizations in the United States which have been dedicated to the work of bringing people of the various nations closer together, but Rotary's simple appeal, I believe, has been universally adopted and its influence is growing rapidly."

"You have a wonderful city here at the gateway of the Americas. The people of the countries of the south want to understand the United States better. Sometimes we think there is a tremendous difference in the viewpoint of others, but there is really no difference in experiences."

**Miami's Progress Praised**  
"Every American should be proud of Miami and its wonderful growth. The resources of Florida are not even scratched. Every orange grove we saw on the motor trip from Jacksonville there is room for hundreds more. Miami, 25 years old,

looks like cities which have been 100 years in the making. I feel well justified in saying that Miami is to be one of the world's greatest and most beautiful cities. I hope to see the University of Miami develop into all you expect."

In introducing Mr. Harris declared that he was deserving of the Nobel peace prize "because he had done more than anyone else in the world to bring good will on earth and peace to all men."

## Friedsam Honored by Dry Goods Men

President of B. Altman & Co.  
Commended for Unusual  
Service to Public

NEW YORK—Leaders of the Retail Dry Goods Association, composed of the foremost retail merchants of New York City, have just held a dinner here to honor to Col. Michael Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Co. Colonel Friedsam was commended as "a great merchant, a patron of the arts, a philanthropist and a sacrificing citizen."

The speakers were Mayor Walker, Greer A. Whalen, Police Commissioner; Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University; S. F. Rothschild, president of Abraham & Strauss, and Arthur Brisbane, president of the city of New York.

Mayor Walker referred to the notable contribution which Colonel Friedsam and other members of the Retail Dry Goods Association had made to the development of New York City and Dr. Brown told how Colonel Friedsam had re-established the department of fine arts of New York University after it had lain dormant about 30 years.

"This merchant prince is still the main support of the university department, a department which has now grown into a college here at home and an institute with course of instruction at Paris and other foreign capitals and educational centers," he said.

Telegrams and letters of congratulation were received from Alfred E. Smith, former Governor; Franklin Simon and Maj. E. H. Namm.

## BERLIN ROYALISTS HAIL PRINCE WILHELM

BERLIN (AP)—Prince Wilhelm, eldest son of the former Crown Prince, was hailed as "heir to the Imperial Crown" by 2000 Royalists, who gathered to celebrate the forthcoming birthday of the former Kaiser. The meeting was held in the Kriegervereinshaus under the auspices of the Aufreichte (steadfast) organization.

Lieutenant-General Waechter, as chairman, welcomed the young prince as the one upon whom the crown of Hohenzollerns had descended. The audience rose and cheered lustily. Prince Wilhelm was sitting in the front row. He rose and bowed frequently. The audience cheered again as the chairman scored the German people for ingratitude toward their former ruler.

## DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK at PITTSBURGH

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ALL STEAM  
SHIP LINES  
For Full Informa-  
tion and Reser-  
vations consult our  
TRAVEL AND TOUR  
DEPARTMENT  
FIFTH AND LIBERTY AVENUES  
Telephone ATLantic 5078  
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## The Store-wide January Clearance

The savings are really remarkable... and the quality, of course, is Horne's. All oddments and broken lots, seasonal merchandise and few-of-a-kind assortments have been drastically reduced for this great event. Every department participates—look for the clearance signs.

**JOSEPH HORNE CO.**  
FIFTH, PENN AND STANWIX  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Exposition of Russian Arts and Handcraft

In the Galleries—Eleventh Floor

The first Comprehensive Russian Exposition ever held in America Reminiscent of the famous Russian Exposition held in Paris in 1900... all the handiwork and art of U. S. S. R. (Russia) will be represented, from the products of the remotest Siberian villagers to the work of the most acclaimed artists. The exposition, which will shortly occupy the entire Sixth Floor of the Grand Central Palace, New York, will embrace:

Rugs—Tapestries—Linen—Shawls  
Woodenware—Toys—Gifts

**KAUFMANN'S**  
FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

## ROCKEFELLER JR. LEASES 3 BLOCKS FOR \$261,000,000

Development in New York  
Expected to Include Met-  
ropolitan Opera

NEW YORK—Formal announce-  
ment has just been made at Colum-  
bia University of the leasing to John  
D. Rockefeller, Jr., of three blocks  
of property on Fifth Avenue on which  
he expects to construct a monu-  
mental group of buildings, probably  
including a new home for the Metro-  
politan Opera.

The transaction, said to be one of the largest in the history of New York real estate, involves practically all of the property between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets. Announcement of the completion of the negotiations, which have been pending for several months, was made by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, which owns the land.

Mr. Rockefeller is at present in Egypt, but, according to Ivy Lee, who represents him in public matters, the development plan assumes that the new opera will be included in the location which Mr. Rockefeller has chosen. If, however, the owners of the opera decide not to build as a part of the Rockefeller development, a program for an independent development at a high type will be carried out on the property, Mr. Lee indicated.

The lease, including the renewal of options, runs for 87 years at an annual rental of \$3,000,000, which brings the total lease value to \$261,000,000. The property covers 11 acres, including all the three blocks except a narrow strip fronting on Sixth Avenue and the site of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Its present tax assessment is \$30,000,000.

The plan for the development, it was said, will probably include hotels, offices and apartment houses in a group in which the opera would form the center, facing upon a 200 foot plaza. The design would be somewhat similar to the Place de L'Opera in Paris, with fashionable shops on the opposite side of the Plaza facing the opera building.

An unusual feature of the tentative plan would be the construction of mezzanine balconies which would not only form an outside promenade from the second floor of the opera building, but would extend across the side streets and around the front of the other buildings. The balconies would be, in effect, a double-decked sidewalk which would afford the entrance to second story shops and an opportunity for the establishment of picturesque sidewalk cafes.

The projected plan also includes

## Arch-Aid Shoe Shop

Shoes and Hosiery for Women

**Ritter & Morrison**  
301 Liberty Ave., Corner Stanwix St.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Gifts for Discriminating

English Earthenware—Spode,  
Wedgwood, Parck, Mason's—  
Glass, Lamps and Shades.  
504 Beaver Street, Sewickley  
Branch Shop, Jenkins Bldg.  
203 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Men's Shop

Hats  
Haberdashery  
OPEN EVENINGS

**HECK & GEORGE**  
Schenley Apts.  
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FRANK & SEDER

PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Friday, January 25th the 100th REMNNANT DAY.

at  
**BOGGS & BUHL**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Celebrating the 100th Remnant Day at this store with a sale that will surpass all previous efforts. If you live within 50 miles of Pittsburgh, it will pay you to come Friday.

**Example of How You Save**

Men's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Shirts..... \$1.00  
\$42.50 Axminster Rugs..... \$28.50  
\$1.00 Majestic Brooms..... 65¢  
Girls' \$12.75 to \$19.50 Coats..... \$8.95  
Women's \$19.50 to \$49.50 Dresses..... \$12.95  
\$350 to \$475 Fur Coats..... \$165.00  
Silk and Velvet Remnants..... ½ Off  
60c Turkish Towels..... 38¢  
Carnation Milk, 12 cans..... \$1.14

See Thursday's Pittsburgh Papers for Details

## extensive provision for automobile parking, including ramps leading to the opera from which opera-goers might take elevators direct to the or- chestra and balcony floors. Parking space under the Plaza is also to be considered.

## Transit Program Given to Boston

Outlay of \$50,000,000 to Be  
Met in Part by Tax on  
Towns Benefited

Extension of rapid transit lines  
in seven directions to distances four  
miles or more out of downtown Bos-  
ton, and unification of the Chelsea-  
Revere line with the Boston El-  
evated system—a \$50,000,000 program  
to be made possible by a many-  
sided financial reorganization of the  
Elevated company and establishment  
of a metropolitan transit district for  
taxation—has been recommended to  
the Massachusetts Legislature as a  
solution of Boston's transit prob-  
lems.

Under terms of the proposed bill  
one of the funds to embody the  
policy of partial payment for transit  
facilities out of general taxation—  
it is provided this tax shall not be  
more than 35 cents per \$1000 of  
property.

This tax will be spread over a  
transit district, which is to include  
all the cities and towns served by  
the Elevated system, and it will be  
designed to cover not more than half  
the cost of the transit extensions.  
The other half or more will be paid  
by the railway company.

The report proposes an exchange  
of low-interest bonds and guaran-  
tees for the 7 per cent preferred  
stocks and the common stock out-  
standing, and expects in this way to  
effect an annual saving of nearly  
\$1,500,000. In addition to estimated  
operating savings of \$600,000. With  
these savings a rental on the transit  
facilities would be paid and a sink-  
ing fund set aside to acquire stock  
of the Elevated.

## WILLIAM FORTUNE Receives Congratulations of Com- mander of American Legion for Outstanding Efforts Toward World Good Will.

gratulations to the American Peace  
Society and to you on your election  
as president of the society," he wrote.  
"The society has honored itself by  
making you its head."

"The American Peace Society has  
had a long career of useful service.  
Its policies are and have been sound.  
Under your leadership the society  
has a right to look to greater  
achievements. You will have the  
loyal support and co-operation of the  
American Legion and I look forward  
to a year of service with you in the  
cause of permanent international  
peace based upon justice to all  
peoples."

The acceptance of your new office  
entails a great sacrifice on your part.  
It is in keeping with your outstanding  
record of unselfish public service.  
The real reward is the satisfaction  
which comes from the accomplish-  
ment of worth-while things. You  
have the right to claim that reward."

Mr. Fortune replied that the  
American Peace Society and the  
American Legion are the two national  
agencies working perhaps  
most effectively for international  
peace. Both organizations approach  
the problem with much the same  
thought, that peace can be made pos-  
sible only by applying the funda-  
mental principle of justice in intercourse  
between the nations.

"Despite wars of recent time, the  
cause of peace has progressed. The  
multilateral treaty for renunciation  
of war as a national policy is a dis-  
tinct step forward. Virtue organiza-  
tions such as the American Legion  
and the American Peace Society,  
working together, can contribute  
much to the further advancement of  
peace," Mr. Fortune wrote.

**DRUGS PROPAGANDA  
TO CAUSE SEIZURES**  
Advertising of "Cures" De-  
clared to Be Deceiving Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—There recently  
has been an increasing amount of  
advertising in newspapers and public  
places and by circulars sent to pri-  
vate homes of alleged panaceas for  
ills tending to cause alarm and in-  
crease sales of the drugs. So preva-  
lent has this sort of propaganda  
become that the Department of Agri-  
culture was moved to give notice  
that "there is no known drug or  
combination of drugs which will  
prevent or cure influenza." It was  
further stated by the Food, Drug and  
Insecticide Administration that ac-  
tion would be taken under the Food  
and Drugs Act against all prepara-

## American Legion Proffers Service to Peace Society

Commander McNutt Voices  
Hope for World Accord  
Based on Justice

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Paul V. McNutt,  
national commander of the American  
Legion, has written to the American  
Peace Society's new president, Wil-  
liam Fortune, expressing the Leg-  
ion's desire to co-operate "in the  
cause of permanent, international  
peace based upon justice to all peo-  
ples."

"I want to extend my heartfelt con-

ditions represented by label or accom-  
panying circular as preventives of  
treatments of such ailments.

The following announcement has  
been issued:

"Field forces are now collecting  
official samples from interstate ship-  
ments of a great many products  
offered or represented as treatments  
for influenza, la grippe, pneumonia  
and similar diseases. Chemical  
analyses of these samples are being  
pushed rapidly, and as promptly as  
possible after collection and analysis  
of the samples seizure action will be  
instituted. It is entirely probable  
that some seizures will be instituted  
before the end of this week. As a re-  
sult of the notice already published,  
certain manufacturers have already  
taken voluntary steps to remove  
false and fraudulent therapeutic  
claims from their packages."

## Editor Held for Speech in Yiddish

Order Enforcing English Lan-  
guage Ends Communist  
Parley in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—An editor of  
a Communist weekly is under arrest  
on a charge of disorderly conduct for  
making an address in Yiddish in de-  
fiance of a police order that all pub-  
lic meetings be conducted in the  
English language.

Phillip Halpern, editor of Kumpf,  
was arrested as he spoke from the  
aisle of a local theater, where Lenin  
memorial services were being held.  
Hoots and jeers followed the arrest  
and speakers criticized the police  
order.

The order, which was issued the  
previous day by Police Chief Draper,  
not only requires that public meet-  
ings be held in the English language,  
but prohibits "disorderly or seditious  
reflections on our form of govern-  
ment, the King or any constituted  
authority."

After Halpern's arrest, disorder  
broke out at the meeting. Some of  
those attending insisted upon con-  
tinuing the session while the thea-  
ter manager ordered everyone out.  
Finally the audience marched from  
the theater singing Communist  
songs and cheering Soviet Russia  
and the revolutionary movement.

## NICARAGUAN REBELS SLAY THREE MARINES

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—Latest ad-  
vices from northern Nicaragua state  
that three United States marines of  
a patrol of seven perished in a clash  
with outlaws northeast of Yall in the  
Department of Jinotega, Jan. 21.  
They were Privates Everett A. Rec-  
tor, Des Moines, Ia., Rastus Col-  
lins, of Lyons, Ga., and George T.  
Oswill of Miami, Fla.

Steps toward declaring martial  
law in the northern departments are  
being taken by the Nicaraguan au-  
thorities and the training of volun-  
teers for service in the region is  
going on rapidly.

## JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER EXPERT REPAIRING BEADS RE-STRINGING REPAIRED 50¢ and Up

**ARTHUR W. FITT**  
31 WINTHROP STREET, BOSTON

## Merkin's Fur Shop

Designers of the  
Better Grade Furs  
REMODELING—  
REPAIRING  
COLD STORAGE  
26 West Street, Boston  
Room 408  
Tel. Liberty 8836

## Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

**Caplan**  
130 Essex Ave.,  
BOSTON.  
Kenmore 5042

## The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital - - - \$1,000,000  
Surplus - - - 2,500,000  
BOSTON OFFICE  
50 Congress Street  
ROXBURY OFFICE  
2345 Washington Street

## THE illusion of very great beauty may be created by wearing a costume that fits your indi- viduality. Such a costume is always to be found in this establishment.

**W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES**  
America's Best Known Shoes  
Men's \$5 to \$8.50  
Women's \$5 to \$7  
Boys' \$3.50 to \$4.50  
Direct from Factory to Wearer at One Profit

**W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN BOSTON**  
1156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. (One block south of Boylston St.)  
633 WASHINGTON ST. (Opp. Essex St.) 138 HANOVER ST. (near Scollay Sq.)  
130 Summer St. (Bet. Devonshire and High Sts.)  
Stores Open Evenings • Stores Open Saturday Evenings

## South Carolina Tax Board Faces High Criticism

Governor Richards Demands  
Its Abolition for Ex-  
ceeding Powers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Attacking the  
State Tax Commission as the "great-  
est political machine ever connected  
with our government," and alleging  
that it has autocratic powers that  
"have been extended through manipu-  
lation until it has well-nigh become  
more powerful than the government  
itself," John G. Richards, Governor,  
in his annual message to the South  
Carolina Legislature, urged legisla-  
tion for abolishing the commission  
and placing its work in the hands of  
the State Treasurer and the Com-  
ptroller General.

He likewise repeated his plea for  
the passage of a law that would make  
the purchaser of illegal intoxicants  
equally as guilty as the seller.

He appealed for economies in gov-  
ernment, for laws to encourage agri-  
culture, for progress and strictest  
economy in the affairs of the State's  
educational institutions, for amend-  
ment of the school law, for biennial  
sessions of the Legislature, for cer-  
tain tax reforms, for law enforcement  
and for encouragement of a public  
sentiment in favor of law enforce-  
ment.

The Governor urged the encourage-  
ment of industrial development and  
indorsed the amendment to the Con-  
stitution subject to ratification by the  
present General Assembly, providing  
tax exemptions for five years for new  
industries. He also advocated a sim-  
ilar plan of tax exemption for a pe-  
riod of five years for new farming in-  
dustries. This, he said, would encourage  
agriculture and bring about a back-  
to-the-farm movement.

## REVOLT IN GUATEMALA DECLARED SUPPRESSED

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—The Gov-  
ernment announces that the revolu-  
tion has been completely suppressed.  
Leaders captured by loyal govern-  
ment forces have been summarily

## Drivurself

Pay by the Mile  
Buick—Hupmobile—Packard—  
Chevrolet—Ford—Duesen  
20th Century System, Inc.  
Our New Station at  
138 Massachusetts Ave., Boston  
Kenmore 1703

## MacLeod Auto Supply Co.

Vulcanizing, Battery Station  
Jenney Gasoline and Oils  
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United States Tires  
10 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Telephone Back Bay 9030

## "Pay it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All  
Parts of United States and Canada  
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BOSTON, MASS.

## Flavour CHICKEN BONES CANDY

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
An old-fashioned crispy Butterscotch  
Jacket stuffed with Fresh Roasted  
Almonds. A DELICACY for all occa-  
sions. Packed in Air Tight Cans. Send  
50¢ for Trial can or \$2.00 for 3-lb. tin.  
Postpaid.  
A real treat awaits you  
Satisfaction or money back  
GEO. C. DEKKERS, Distributor  
205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
Franklin 3480

## JINGLE, JINGLE

goes the silver through the hole in many  
a man's change pocket!  
Let BAILEY'S JANUARY SPECIAL  
cleaning service clear you of  
this annoyance.  
MEN'S BUSINESS and FORMAL SUITS  
cleaned properly, pressed correctly  
and serviced (not including  
relining), this month for  
\$2.00  
ANOTHER SPECIAL  
\$2.50—Ladies' plain silk dresses—\$2.50  
Cleaned and Finished

## "Particular Work for Particular People"

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30 Washburn St., Watertown  
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## WHERE to Buy it

Might be what the foreign  
acrobats say when they  
give their partner a boost  
on the stage.  
We mention it because it's  
the three letters at the top  
of pages 662 to 667 in the  
Red Book (The Classified  
Telephone Directory), a  
Guide to the heading of  
UPHOLSTERERS.  
Many a household problem  
has been settled by calling  
on one of them.

## Uph!



## SENATE PASSES \$24,250,000 DRY BILL BY 50 TO 27

### Amendment Puts Responsibility Directly on Incoming Administration

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—The Senate passed the \$24,250,000 prohibition enforcement amendment to the general deficiency bill by a vote of 50 to 27. The issue still faces two other tests—concurrence by the House and acceptance by President Coolidge if that is accomplished.

The House has passed the deficiency bill but without the amendment. The revised measure must therefore be returned to the House for its consideration.

If the amendment is rejected the bill will go to conference with committees from each chamber endeavoring to find a compromise that will be acceptable to the two houses. Should such a compromise be unobtainable and the houses refuse to withdraw from their positions the measure would go into a stalemate that would force it over into the next Congress.

The amendment backers are firm in the belief that Congress will approve the increased appropriation, that President Coolidge, despite the objection to it of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will allow it to become law. It is admitted by them that the houses refuse to pass the measure on the issue, but they do not conceive it likely that he would veto the entire measure, carrying many millions of dollars of deficiency appropriations for other governmental activities, because of Treasury disapproval of the prohibition item.

**Added to \$13,500,000**  
The sum authorized by the Senate in addition to the \$13,500,000 that was appropriated for the prohibition service in the Treasury supply bill that has already become law. The additional \$24,250,000 consists of two amendments: one by William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, dry, for \$24,000,000 for increasing the prohibition enforcement force, and the second for \$250,000 by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, to make a fund available for Mr. Hoover when he takes office to institute an inquiry into prohibition enforcement that he has let it be known he contemplates.

As originally offered by Mr. Harris, his proposal made it incumbent upon the Treasury to expend the money. When Mr. Mellon assailed this as a wasteful and dangerous departure, Mr. Harris revised his amendment to put the disposal of the added funds up to the President. This is the form in which the Senate approved it.

As a result the Democrats succeeded, as far as the Senate is concerned at least, in putting the issue of successful prohibition enforcement directly in the hands of the incoming President. They have put the Senate on record as directing the new administration to pursue a prohibition policy including an investigation of the problem so that its needs may be ascertained.

**Opposed by Hoover**  
It is on this phase of the issue that the contest will be waged in the House. The present Administration and friends of Mr. Hoover are opposed to being forced into this position by the Democrats. They insist that Mr. Hoover be allowed to study the problem and to map out his own course before taking action. The sponsors of the increased appropriation reply that as amended it gives Mr. Hoover full liberty of action; but making it incumbent upon his Administration to assume full responsibility for adequate prohibition enforcement.

The final roll call showed an as-

tonishing alignment. This is accounted for as far as the Republicans are concerned by the fact that the present and incoming administrations are opposed to the additional fund. As a result, such unquestioned Republican dries as William E. Borah (R.), from Idaho; Wesley L. Jones, from Washington; Reed Smoot, from Utah, are found listed against the amendment and voting with such inconsistent wets as Walter Edge (R.), from New Jersey; James Reed (D.), from Missouri; and William C. Bruce (D.), from Maryland, and John J. Blaine (R.), from Wisconsin, while such outspoken wets as Edward I. Edwards (D.), from New Jersey; Harry Hawes (R.), from Illinois; James Couzens (R.), from Michigan; and David I. Walsh (D.), from Massachusetts, voted for the amendment.

### With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, announced it would not be feasible at this session to attempt passage of the \$48,000,000 rivers and harbors bill reported favorably last spring. The measure would cover improvements for approximately 80 projects, including that for the Great Lakes channels which involves about \$2,000,000.

An expenditure of \$50,000 for the purchase of seed, feed and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the area of Orange County, New York, that was flooded last spring, would be authorized in a bill introduced by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York.

The Shipping Board and the Secretary of Commerce recommended the passage of the Senate bill to fix the maximum weight which ships may be safely loaded at hearings before the House Merchant Marine Committee. Rear Admiral John G. Tatnell, retired, a technical expert of the shipping board, gave their views to the committee.

Roy G. Fitzgerald (R.), Representative from Ohio, co-author of the Tyson-Fitzgerald emergency officers retirement bill, declared that there had been undue delay in administering the law by the Veterans' Bureau. Mr. Fitzgerald said that only 1179 officers in the emergency army had been retired under the act up to Jan. 10.

Secretary Mellon opposed the McKellar proposal to place income tax refunds under the board of tax appeals instead of the internal revenue bureau.

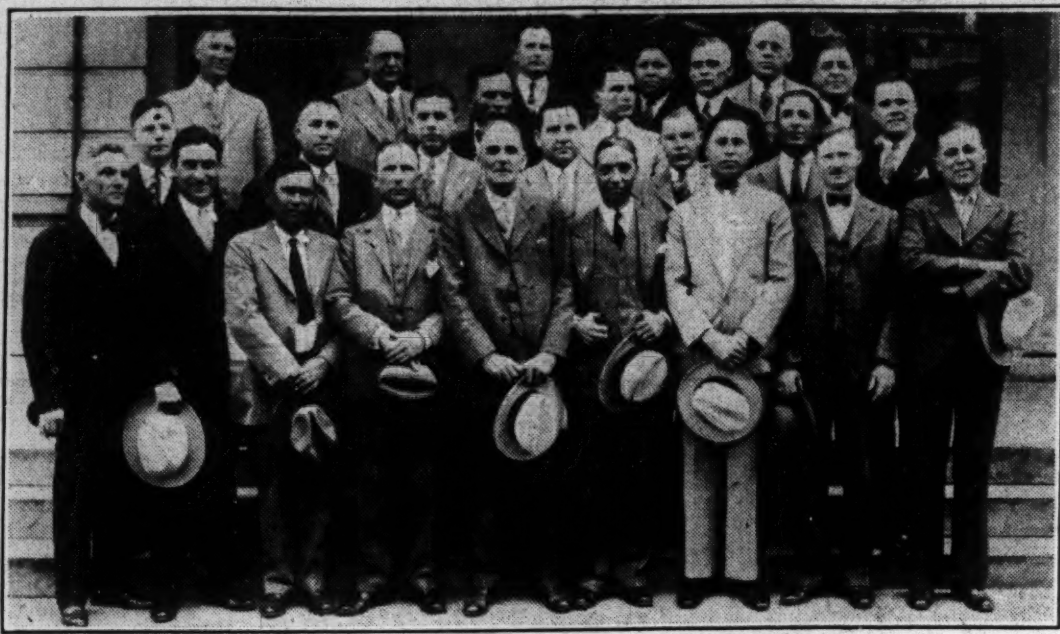
The House Ways and Means Committee concluded hearings on sugar tariff rates.

The committee report of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee exonerated W. B. Pine (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, of charges by Charles H. Burke, Indian Commissioner, that Senator Pine conspired to "destroy" Mr. Burke and the Indian Affairs Bureau.

The House considered District of Columbia appropriation bill.

**CANADIAN CATTLE FOR JAPAN**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
EDMONTON, Alta.—The Japanese Government has arranged with the Alberta Government for the purchase of 21 head of the best Holstein cattle obtainable in the Province. The purchase includes one cow which had a record of production for the last year of 17,000 pounds of milk. This trial shipment, it is hoped, will mean the opening of a profitable new market for Alberta cattle. The establishment of a market in the Orient for Alberta hogs, which the Japanese Government is anxious to import, is being delayed owing to the difficulties in regard to transportation and also the insurance of the animals, which have yet to be adjusted.

## American Indians of Modern Type



Part of Membership of Apela Indian Club of Tulsa, Okla., Photographed on Steps of City Hall After a Noonday Luncheon. Apela in Choctaw Tongue Means to Help.

## Tulsa's Indian Civic Club Hopes to Found National Organization

### Members of Dozen Tribes Convene Weekly to Discuss Community Affairs and Indian Problems—Members Represent Varied Professions and Fine Arts

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

TULSA, Okla.—Out in the heart of America's great Southwest, in Oklahoma—named for the red man and claimed for the white man—there exists an "Indian Council" that has more than passing interest.

No eagle feathers grace the brows of its members, and no tom-tom or signal fire foretell its weekly meetings. In response to a telephone call the members of this "council" congregate, dressed in serges and tweeds, and then, after shaking hands, feasting and talking for an

hour or so, they return to their posts in the business world of a large modern city.

In these weekly councils sit members of more than a dozen Indian tribes—men whose forefathers roamed the plains. The club membership is representative of the 1600 Indian families living in Tulsa.

"Apela Indian Club" is the name of this organization. Now "apela," in the Choctaw tongue, means to "help," and, although organized less than a year ago, Tulsa's Indian civic club has become an important factor

in community affairs, and is an excellent example of the type of citizenship exhibited by progressive Indians in the United States.

John Wilson, president of the Apela organization, believes it is the only Indian civic club in the world. "We hope, in time to come, to effect the organization of similar clubs in other sections of the United States where Indians live in sufficient numbers," said Mr. Wilson.

The 75 members of the club, at the weekly meetings held in the city's largest hotel, dine, discuss Indian and civic problems, plan club proj-

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Louise V. Willis, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Lillian W. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Beatrice Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ects, and are entertained by Indian musical and dramatic talent.

In reviewing this organization, it is interesting to note that almost every prominent vocation is represented therein. Among the members are politicians, lawyers, magazine editors, musicians, merchants, salesmen, newspaper men, bankers, engineers, oil men, and writers.

In order to become a member of the club, one must either be a full-blooded Indian or of Indian descent.

## Owens His Farm in Six Months

### Somerset Youth Finds Industry Pays on Taking to Land in Manitoba

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

WINNIPEG, Man.—After living in the dominion only six months, Samuel George Dodge, a 21-year-old lad who emigrated from Taunton, Somersetshire, Eng., now is in possession of a homestead, stock and implements for farming, and an almost completed house.

Dodge came to Canada under one of the colonization schemes now in effect. He obtained work on a farm, but after a short while he was preparing to leave, having concluded that it was unlikely his employer would be able to pay him.

However, urged by the colonization officials to complete the term of his contract, he remained. His pay took the form of stock and implements. He immediately filed a claim for a homestead. He earned some money with his team by threshing and hauling, and started to build a home on his land. During the winter he will house his stock in a barn he has on the land and work for someone else, taking up work on his own land in the spring, at which time he also expects to bring out his mother and other relatives.

From the Bolivian capital he continued northward through jungles, deserts and mountains, frequently having to build his own roads along the way, again crossed the Andes, and came at length to the western coast of South America near Lima, Peru. Then on through Ecuador and

## Motorist Drives 20,000 Miles From Rio de Janeiro to Chicago

### Crosses and Recrosses Andes, Bucks Jungle and Swamp, and Laughs at Texans Who Complain of Rough Roads

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

CHICAGO—Imagine a scenic railway 20,000 miles long, whose roller coaster is a touring car. Imagine a course which winds 13,000 feet high among the snow-capped peaks of the Andes, dips through the Bolivian jungles, crosses plateau and pampas, wilderness and marshy waste, wanders through the wild reaches of the great isthmus that connects North and South America, and finally emerges on the broad paved highway of Texas and north to Chicago.

Such a setting furnishes the background for a journey recently accomplished by Jose Mario Barone in a 1922 Studebaker touring car. Señor Barone says he is the first man to make the trip between the two continents by automobile, and thus to indicate the feasibility of a great intercontinental motor highway.

Starting from Rio de Janeiro in May, 1927, Señor Barone rolled southward through Sao Paulo and the plantations of Brazil to Montevideo, capital of Uruguay. Then, swinging around the bay of Buenos Aires, he headed north over the plains of the Argentine on June 21. Eighteen days later, after driving through deep snow and crossing the Andes near Tres Cruces, Chile, he reached La Paz, Bolivia.

From the Bolivian capital he continued northward through jungles, deserts and mountains, frequently having to build his own roads along the way, again crossed the Andes, and came at length to the western coast of South America near Lima, Peru. Then on through Ecuador and

Colombia to Panama and the Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico.

In Ecuador, Colombia and Central America Señor Barone says he encountered the most arduous part of his journey, and tells of how, in Panama where roads extend but 19 miles inland on the Pacific side and 17 miles inland on the Atlantic, he was forced to negotiate the 23-mile stretch between these two points by driving on the ties of the Panama Railroad, his car equipped with flag signals, manned by a conductor and traveling on a schedule officially designated as an "extra train."

On Jan. 4, Barone drove over the Rio Grande and into Laredo, 19 months after he had left Rio de Janeiro. Said he:

"When my Studebaker and I started rolling over those marvelous Texas highways and I heard American motorists complaining of 'bad roads' I had to smile."

## HUGE BEACON ADDED TO NEW YORK SKYLINE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NEW YORK—Another great beacon has just been added to New York's skyline with the illumination of the new New York Central Building in Park Avenue at Forty-fifth Street.

The lighted shaft of the tower, reaching 35 stories above the street, emblazoned the entire building with flame-like torches and a diadem of sparkling lights, representing almost 100,000 candlepower.

**The Store for Men**

**Jordan Marsh Company**

**A Separate Store in a Separate Building**

BOSTON

**Correct formal wear for the Opera**

[[ Opera Season Opens Jan. 28 ]]

With the opening of the opera season it is well to check up on your wardrobe for formal evening wear.

The 3-button single breasted white pique waistcoat is new and correct to wear with full dress. One should be particularly careful that the waistcoat on the sides does not show below the coat. The opening is a decided V and should be worn over the new two-stud shirt that has a voile body and sleeves—unusually comfortable.

The new bold wing "opera" collar is correct and the two-pointed end narrow white pique bow tie.

The trousers are much higher rise with the full dress coat that, to be correct, has a higher upward rise from the front of the coat to the hips. The coat has practically no play in front. It stays in place with graceful ease.

The correct hat is either the silk hat or the opera. The proportions are higher crown and wider rim—becoming to most and youthful in its smart lines.

The dinner coat which is a compromise, as far as correctness is concerned, is a peaked lapel broad shoulder coat and correctly worn with the two-stud shirt, which has the narrower and shorter bosom and voile body and sleeves.

We will be happy to send you a detailed chart of dress wear for all occasions

Full dress suits, tailored by Hickory-Freeman, at 90.00—others at 65.00

Our own "Escort" Tuxedo, 50.00—other tuxedos up to 35.00

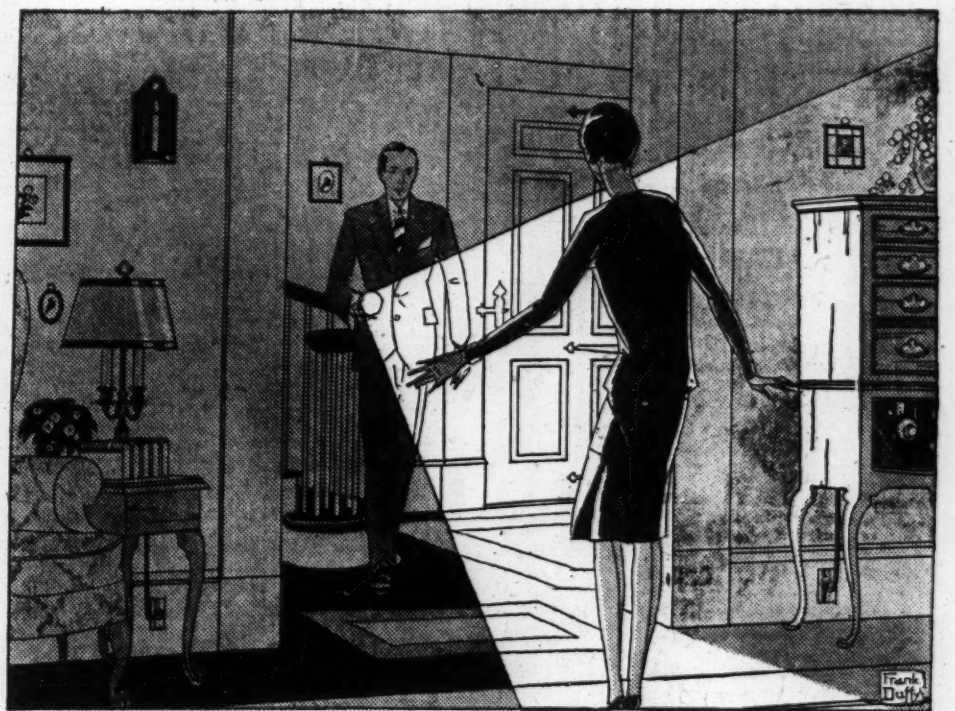
Full dress and tuxedo Waistcoats in the new manner, 5.00 to 25.00

Dress and tuxedo shirts of finest materials and fit, 3.00 to 5.00

Dress and tuxedo ties from 1.00 to 2.50. Bold-wing "opera" collar, 35c—three for 1.00

White kid gloves, 3.50. Gun metal dress oxfords, 5.00. Silk mufflers, 5.00 to 12.00

if lights  
go OUT



As a customer of the Boston Edison Company you are entitled to uninterrupted, twenty-four hour lighting service. But, lights will go out, due to defective wiring or appliances inside your home, or trouble on the lines outdoors from sleet or thunder storms, in spite of all that can be done to prevent it. And, naturally, you are interested in having your lights function again as soon as possible.

If by chance your lights should

go out, and you live in Boston or its immediate suburbs, call ROXBURY 2600, and a "trouble man" will respond. If you live in an outlying town, you will find in the telephone book, under the name of The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. (Emergency Service Calls) the number of your local "trouble man." These men will locate any troubles that may exist, so that you may have the efficient, reliable service that is your right as our customer.

REMEMBER — ROXBURY 2600 or your local "trouble man"

THE  
**EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY**  
of BOSTON

**WALDORF RESTAURANT**

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
BOSTON  
Across the Park

Vegetable Soup, Rolls or Crackers	15c
New England Boiled Dinner, Rolls and Butter	40c
Grilled Pork Chop, with new Spinach, Lyonnaise Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c
Pot Roast of Beef, with Mashed Potatoes, Jardiniere Sauce, Rolls and Butter	35c
Waldorf Orange Pineapple Ice Cream	10c

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SALE      SALE

HALF PRICE

featuring a distinguished group of this season's smart

MISSSES' COATS

—most of them richly fur trimmed  
—all of them beautifully tailored of the season's most popular fabrics

BYRON E. BAILEY CO.

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BOSTON







## PRAYER BOOK NOW ON SALE IN BRITAIN

Government Decides It Has  
No Grounds to Forbid  
Publication

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The Revised Prayer Book, as drafted by the bishops and twice rejected by the House of Commons, is now on sale in England, the British Government having decided that it has no grounds for prohibiting publication. Its full title is "The Book of Common Prayer, with the Additions and Deviations proposed in 1928."

The circumstances of its publication are set out on the first page, on which there is the following note: "The publication of this Book does not directly or indirectly imply that it can be regarded as authorized for use in churches."

One notable difference from the old book is the omission of the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony, the passage concerned reading: "to love and to cherish till death us do part."

"The Preface (1928)"  
Before the preface comes a section called "The Preface (1928)," from which the following are extracts: "The wisdom of our fathers under the good hand of God gave to the Church of England the Book of Common Prayer in English speech. It is, and we believe that it will always be, one of the great books of the world. Nothing save the English version of the Holy Scriptures is woven so closely in the language and the deepest thoughts of our people at home and beyond the seas."

"Yet it was shaped but slowly and with many changes, for no age may hope to forecast the needs or to order the thoughts and words of those that follow. There will, indeed, always be some to whom change in that which has been hallowed by long use seems grievous and fraught with danger. They would stand upon the old paths and follow in their worship of God the pattern which their fathers set. In truth, however, they cannot quite so worship, because they cannot, as blind to what has been happening during 250 years."

"We are living in a new world; it is ours, if we are true to the faith that is in us, to seek to make it a better world. It is by prayer and service that we may hope to do it. But we dare not think that a Book of Common Prayer fitted for the seventeenth century can supply every want of the twentieth; the marvel is that it calls for so little change."

"In all things we have before our eyes the duty of faithfulness to the teaching of Scripture and the godly and decent order of the ancient fathers, and we pray that by God's blessing upon our work those who use this book may be enabled to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

"The deviations from the old book are indicated in the text by black lines beside the passages concerned."

**America Pushes Moroccan Trade**

**French Africa Proves Good Market for United States Products**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ALGIERS—The steady increase of commercial transactions between the United States and French Morocco is remarkable. This portion of French Africa has proved to be a splendid market for American goods.

In 1927, imports from the United States were valued at \$4,493,946 francs. Moroccan goods purchased during the same period by the American market approximated \$4,884,943 francs. The chief American imports included animal products, coal, heavy oil, petroleum, mineral essence, agricultural implements, motorcars and prepared rubber.

Goods exported from Morocco to the United States mainly consisted of vegetable fiber, phosphates, goat hides, almonds and canary seed.

**ENCOURAGING VIEW OF BRITISH DRAMA**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MANCHESTER, Eng.—A very encouraging view of the drama in England was taken recently by F. Sladen Smith when he gave an address on the theater in Manchester. Mr. Sladen Smith is director of one

of the best-known amateur theatrical societies in the north of England. He said the heartening thing was that the amateur movement was flourishing. In each of the big cities there were 30 or 40 amateur societies—every small town had five or six.

Another factor was that unknown writers could not possibly hope to have a play produced in London. Consequently they turned to the amateurs, and much good stuff that otherwise would have been lost was brought into the light of day. But the real thing that mattered was that all over England people wanted drama so much that they were getting it.

**Groener Report Shows Concern for World Peace**

**German War Minister Finds War Near in Document Printed in London**

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BERLIN—The confidential memorandum explaining the reasons for constructing the new armored cruiser, submitted by General Groener, Minister of Defense, to the cabinet, has now been made public through its unexpected publication by the London Review of Reviews. It discloses Germany's distrust of Poland's intentions and also shows certain circles in Germany believe in the possibility of fresh wars in the near future, and therefore underline the necessity of being prepared for such eventualities, despite all talk about peace.

The Minister of Defense believes that there exists a state of grave tension between Czechoslovakia and Italy, Italy and Yugoslavia, Poland, Lithuania and Russia, and even France and England on the one side, and the United States on the other, which may lead to serious conflicts. But it is the German-Polish relations which are troubling him most, and he gives emphatic voice to the German belief, which is gradually becoming a conviction, that Poland is preparing a coup d'état against East Prussia, similar to that against Vilna and Italy's against Fiume.

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**Italy Increases Size of Pensions**

**Smallest Amounts Raised 75 Per Cent, and Others Average One-Third**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ROME—An act of 1919, amended in 1923, made a system of contributory old-age and disability pensions compulsory for industrial wage workers. After a period of eight years the Minister of National Economy is able to announce that the status of available funds for the experience acquired in the matter of life is so favorable as to justify a 75 per cent increase for the smallest pensions, maturing after five years' insurance, and an average increase of one-third for the others, the increase declining in inverse ratio to the amount insured, besides a further increase at the rate of 10 per cent for each dependent child.

At the present time over 100,000 persons are drawing these pensions who, by this decision, will find the sums to which they are entitled in-

creased from 40 to as much as 96 per cent. These results are mainly due to the state of the money market, which has allowed of permanent investment, at 5½ per cent instead of the anticipated 4 per cent, to economical management, which has reduced general expenses from the anticipated 12 per cent of the premiums to 4.25 per cent, and to the fact that disbursement claims arise less frequently than was foreseen when the actuary worked out the scheme.

Besides the benefits conferred by these pensions on the workers, the funds held for social insurances play an important part in financing works for economic reconstruction and expansion. In 1927 the National Fund for Social Insurances invested 589,000,000 lire in railway construction, housing schemes, electric plants, land reclamation, and municipal and provincial loans. In the first 10 months of 1928 another 500,000,000 lire had been so invested, and the total capital thus made available for public utilities totals 2,625,000,000 lire.

Social insurances are one of the main planks in the program of the Fascist labor charter, whose provisions are now being rapidly carried into effect. The tangible proof given by the recent ministerial decision of the flourishing condition and prudent administration of these funds is therefore especially significant.

of the best-known amateur theatrical societies in the north of England. He said the heartening thing was that the amateur movement was flourishing. In each of the big cities there were 30 or 40 amateur societies—every small town had five or six.

Another factor was that unknown writers could not possibly hope to have a play produced in London. Consequently they turned to the amateurs, and much good stuff that otherwise would have been lost was brought into the light of day. But the real thing that mattered was that all over England people wanted drama so much that they were getting it.

**Groener Report Shows Concern for World Peace**

**German War Minister Finds War Near in Document Printed in London**

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
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**Film Producer Foresees Big Game Disappearing From Central Africa**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CAPE TOWN—"In 20 years' time there will be no big game left in Central Africa," was the startling opinion expressed by Cherry Kearton, the famous photographer of big game, on his return to the Union of South Africa, where he has been engaged in the production of a film with a strong natural history interest.

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"Everywhere elephants, lions and rhinos are forsaking the open plains and are moving into forests, which are to them unnatural surroundings. The effect of the extermination of wild animals is being shown even in the silence of the lion today. Lions do not roar as much as they did in their early days, for they are learning that silence is the best protection, scent though it is." The rapidly with which game was being destroyed, said Mr. Kearton, meant the doom of wild animal life.

Public interest in Africa has lately been riveted very closely on the question of big game. Outside the Union there is no protection area of any note, except one in Kenya which is only suitable for certain types of animals, and efforts are being made to persuade the governments concerned to take action in the matter before it is too late.

Although there is still room for even greater protection for game in the Union, yet a lot has been done already and the Kruger National Park in the Transvaal is one of the finest sanctuaries in the world. It was President Paul Kruger who first realized the value of a game sanctuary in South Africa, and it was he who first laid aside a portion of land for the reserve that was ultimately named after him.

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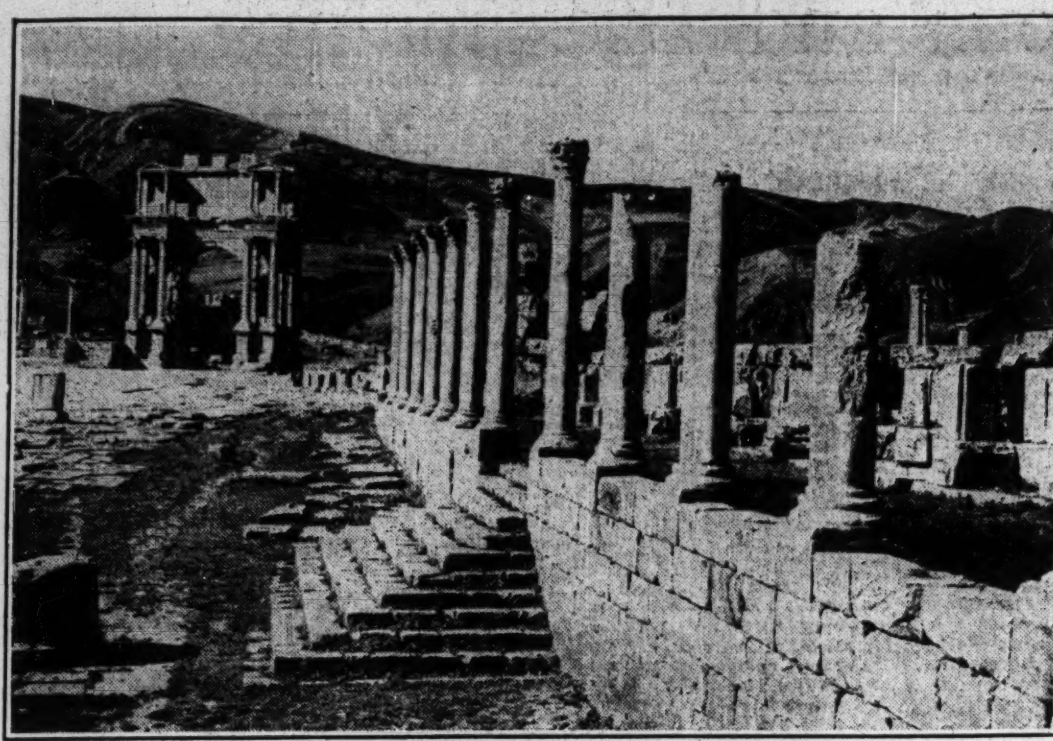
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"Prostrate the Beautiful Ruin Lies"—William Pitt.



COLONNADE OF FORUM AT DJEMILA. On the Slope of a Hill is the Theater, on the Stone Benches of Which, Since 1925, Tourists, Farmers and Natives Have Annually Applauded Renderings of the Masterpieces of Sophocles or Euripides.

**Research Reveals Djemila as, With Timgad, a Second African Pompeii**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ALGIERS—The excavations, being made at Djemila, a Roman colony once known as Cuicul, and whose ruins now lie about 46 kilometers northeast of Sétif, in the department of Constantine, Algeria, are revealing little by little in the light of day the whole small city as it once was.

Everything in Djemila strikes the traveler's eye. The temples include one dedicated to the family of the Emperor Septimius Severus, reached by a flight of 26 steps still in their original place. There is also a forum, the altar of the gods, a market place in which stone measures can be seen, and the long paved main street. Here, too, is the theater, built on the slope of a hill, on the stone benches of which each year since 1925, tourists, farmers and natives applaud the masterpieces of Sophocles or Euripides. Finally the Arc de Triomphe of Caracalla can be seen.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## In Search of Solitude

Twelve Days, by V. Sackville-West. London: Hogarth Press, 1928. 10s. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran, \$4.

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST has committed the unforgivable sin of writing a travel book and failing to insert a map in it. We want to be able to point to the Bakhtiari Mountains in that far-off corner of southwest Persia, to run a finger along her route from Isfahan across the mountains to the solitude of Qaleh Madrasseh, to descend by pencil to the plain of Malamlar and, ascending again, to Agahs Mirhab, Yamah and the oil fields in as many seconds as it took her arduous days. We are denied this mastery. We conclude the author desires to keep the secret of that barbarous solitude for herself.

It is a solitude in no rural sense. Twice a year those formidable Bakhtiari Mountains are stripped of their population. To avoid the extreme heat of summer and the fierce cold of the winter, the tribes with their flocks and every stick of their belongings, move, by what is euphemistically known as the Bakhtiari Road, to more temperate regions; and when Miss Sackville-West and her party went forward with their little caravan of mules and guards, the migrant tide had already begun to flow against them. A Khan, a merchant, a beautiful girl on a plunging horse are some of the few outstanding figures that pass. Twice a year the tribes move. All the events of human life, tragic, monotonous and merry, are enacted in that strange traditional procession. And when the tribes are gone, you enter those mountains in the knowledge that you are the only living person upon them.

What would happen to one—Miss Sackville-West is the contemplative rather than the adventure-seeking traveler—if one were to spend 20 years in such a place as Qaleh Madrasseh, say between 30 and 60? "One would explore the paths running up into the mountains, mere goat tracks; one would meet and talk with a number of fresh, ignorant and unsophisticated people. But what would happen inside oneself? That is really the important thing. The only goat tracks one wants to explore are the goat tracks of the mind, running up into the mountains; the only sophistication one really wants to escape from is one's own. To start afresh; unprejudiced; untaught. Changes of light, coming from the internal illumination, not from the play of limelight over a ready set scene. Away from papers, away from talk (though not, I stipulate, wholly away from books) cast back on personal resources, personal and private enjoyment."

As one considering a lost Eden, Miss Sackville-West envisages and discusses the solitude of the strong contemplative mentality which longs for leisure and peace in which, once and for all, to marshal and drill all the facts and to emerge into some higher and finer wisdom. No man who has stood on high and lonely ground is without these thoughts. It is the wistful tribute of the individual to the whole; of the wagon to the star. But when Miss Sackville-West says "solitude" she does not mean abstractly, philosophically, or even poetically, "solitude," but definitely living alone in Qaleh Madrasseh or in some even more remote place. "In that exact spot." It is a terrifying vision.

For 12 days only she traveled;

nothing much happened. They climbed, they descended, they camped. Mules kicked, servants were silly, everyone was weary. It is all written down, but is lifted from monotony by her pervading sense of contemplation. The descriptions are clear and restrained; they are rarely vivid. There is little of the picturesque, the whole story of the solitude is understated. One is tantalized by the feeling that either there was much

## Garibaldi in Defeat

Defeat, by Riccardo Huch. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.

"DEFEAT" is part of a novelized biography of Garibaldi. When its companion volume, "Victory," appears in translation the whole story of the Italian liberator's work and times, as related by a gifted German woman novelist, will be available for English readers.

Riccardo Huch has chosen a theme of noble proportions, the liberation and the union of the Italian states. With firm strokes she presents a full-bodied delineation of scores of men who were concerned with that great enterprise, and when she writes of Garibaldi himself she often achieves passages of grave and majestic beauty. Yet this is not a novel in the usual sense. There is no pattern; casual incidents and great crises are treated in the same way; men and women do not converse, but declaim. Neither is it true biography, for one needs to supplement it with an encyclopedia. Perhaps it can be called most accurately a history of the aspirations of a people, centered in the deeds of Garibaldi.

"Defeat" opens with an account of the situation in 1846, when Pius IX became Pope. How was the nameless and divided land of the Apennines to be saved? Some pinned their faith to the new Pope; they were disappointed. Some trusted Charles Albert of Savoy; another disappointed. The revolution worked furtively, muttering and rumbling in secret meetings. In 1848, by a simultaneous outbreak in Sicily and Milan, the great revolution was openly inaugurated. The Pope withdrew from Rome and the Austrians were driven out of Milan. On Feb. 9, 1849, the deputies in the Constituent Assembly at Rome proclaimed Rome a republic and anointed Garibaldi as its first president. The power of the Pope, that is the historical prelude to the part played by Garibaldi in "Defeat."

It was to Garibaldi, patriot and approved soldier, that Rome looked for its defense. Always, however, Garibaldi was hampered by the halfheartedness of governmental support; always there lurked a suspicion that he meant to make himself dictator. Through a quixotic blunder on the part of Mazzini French troops were allowed a foothold near Rome and Garibaldi's task was to dislodge them, a task made impossible by the misgivings of Parliament. Garibaldi was defeated.

Then came his pathetic retreat to the coast in the hope of reaching Venice, where alone the tricolor still floated. One by one his officers succumbed to the enemy or to the hardship of the road, one by one his sol-

more or much less to say. She writes at one point, "The merchant, the man ploughing, were figures so isolated and so exceptional that I have recorded them as it were greedily for the sake of having something human to record."

The isolation of her little party of white people from that land was perhaps more drastic than she knew. We question if isolation is a good state for the travel writer; and by some irony the best part of the book is that which describes the grotesque scenery of the oil fields, and the mysticism and tactfulness of the oil seekers.

V. S. P.

## A Pacificist War Novel

The Case of Sergeant Grischka, by Arnold Zweig. London: Martin Secker, 7s. 6d. New York: Viking, \$2.50.

DER STREIT UM DEN SERGENTEN GRISCHKA. (German: Gustav Kneipenberger Verlag, A. G.)

IT MAY perhaps be taken as a sign of the times that all Germany is eagerly reading a novel which may be described as an epic of internationalism. "The Case of Sergeant Grischka"—now translated into English and many other languages—is a novel by Arnold Zweig about the war on the Russian front. It is intensely German in character. It is passionately patriotic in its appeal to "a nation's sense of justice."

But we know of no other book written in the last 10 years which so completely transcends the prejudices of nationality, and so demands an equal sympathy for whatever is human, whether it be found in Germany or Russia, in America, England, or France.

It is the story of a long-drawn-out

struggle to save an innocent man—a German prisoner condemned by a Russian court-martial to be executed.

The mistake is discovered, but the High Command upholds the sentence.

The conflict which we are asked to

watch is symbolic—it is that between

the attitude of the ordinary German,

with his kindliness, his sense of fair

play, his eager desire for justice, and

the cynical ruthlessness of those who

control the military machine.

The prisoner, a likable, sensible man,

clinging to life, becomes a bone of

contention in the German army on

the eastern front. He is befriended

by the common soldiers. His case is

taken up by a young officer. For the

prisoner, a likable, sensible man,

clinging to life, becomes a matter of

personal honor and of the justice of the

German nation. While millions of men

are being killed, the life of this one man

## A King's A King

Louis XIV, by Louis Bertrand. Translated by Cleveland B. Chase. London: Longmans, Green, 18s. net. New York: Longmans, Green, \$5.

LOUIS BERTRAND, a French novelist of distinction, has written a book on Louis XIV which, though in execution it is lively and in parts even brilliant, is in a temper curiously alien to the fashion of our time. It exhibits, as Matthew Arnold might have said, the passions of a former age. For M. Bertrand's patriotism, to which perhaps his enthusiasm for his subject has given an exaggerated accent, is of the outmoded kind which exalts its own country at the expense of others. He maintains that kings are not to be judged by the standards applied to the common run of men. It would almost seem that he holds the old view that a king can do no wrong.

Certainly he is very loth to admit that the Grand Monarque could, in his eyes, Louis was at once the epitome of the French genius and the maker of modern France. All that went before him was barbarism, which is something less than just to the enlightenment of the age of Louis. He is a monarch of the Renaissance and the liberal culture of Francois I.

It is true enough that Louis built houses with big windows at a time when houses with small windows had hitherto been the vogue; and that during his reign there arose such a galaxy of great writers as had hardly been known since the Athens of Pericles. Nor is it to be doubted that he was sincere in his ambition to consolidate the greatness of his country. It is in consideration of the means which he employed rather than of the ends at which he aimed that the historians will find themselves parting company with M. Bertrand. The thesis that the wars which kept Europe in a state of turbulence for 40 years were, on the French side, entirely defensive wars is rather startling. One would like to see it dealt with by Macaulay. M. Bertrand, however, defends it easily enough. For where a contemporary writer speaks ill of Louis, he sweeps him aside with the argument (too superb for Dryasdust to appreciate) that, since Louis was not like that, the criticism cannot be valid. It must be confessed that at times in his anxiety to display his hero in the light of perfection, M. Bertrand evinces a lack of humor which is surprising at this present moment, when humor is regarded as an element in the stock in trade of the historian.

Yet M. Bertrand has not by any means written a worthless book. The age of Louis XIV, if not so invulnerable to criticism as he would maintain, was, both in material and in intellectual achievement, a singularly impressive age. M. Bertrand's picturesque and practiced pen is well equipped to describe its splendors.

free speech when it takes the form of criticism of the government. But he feels, as most unprejudiced students of Fascism do feel, that it has been a tremendous boon to Italy when stabilization was very necessary. If it does not keep up with the social progress which it has launched, it will unquestionably fall. As for the bearing upon its permanence of the disappearance of Mussolini, the author thinks that the Duce, foreseeing this peril, is making every possible endeavor to provide a form of government which will not be shaken by his own removal. That again, however, is an outcome which only the future can determine. The book is an admirable and unbiased statement of what Fascism has accomplished, and what are its prospects.

W. J. A.

## Fascism, Objectively

The New Fascist State, by Edwin Ware Hullinger. New York: Rae D. Henkle, \$2.50.

THERE are not enough books dealing with the development and operation of Fascism in Italy without ulterior purposes or prejudice to make this volume by Mr. Hullinger other than most welcome. Italians, anti-statemen and exiles, who suffer by the rise of the Fascist state have been prolific of books in criticism and denunciation of it. Seldom has it been described purely objectively, as is accomplished in this volume. There is enough of the historical phase of Fascism to give the reader a very clear idea of why a field was opened for it, and how it has so effectively occupied that field.

But more than that, the author has been fair enough to recognize the many useful contributions which Fascism has made to the development of industry and to the clarification of politics in Italy. It has been emphatically a constructive force. But whether it is to endure or not even this author, despite, or perhaps because of, his careful research into its methods and its personnel, does not permit himself to say. Nor does he fail to recognize its various weaknesses. He admits its intolerance, its tendency toward tyranny, its failure to recognize the need of a free press or to encourage

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Geniality, and a Professor

IT HAS lately been my pleasant lot to read a volume of some two hundred light and pleasantly printed pages by Professor George McLean Harper of Princeton University, best known to the literary world for his *Life of William Wordsworth*, in which the poet's connection with Annette Vallon was first revealed to the public. When one thinks how some editors and publishers would have exploited such a topic, one cannot be too thankful that the discovery was made by a man of the good taste and right feeling of Professor Harper. It was an important discovery, shedding light upon many obscure corners of Wordsworth's poetry; and the story is worth following in later writings of Professor Harper and of the dozen of Wordsworthian critics, Professor Legouis, or by those who like to take their history in the form of novels in the delicate and penetrating novel, "A Poet's Youth," by Margaret L. Wood. But I must check the propensity of my pen to run off to Wordsworthiana! The book I began about was a volume of miscellaneous, literary essays and travel sketches, which Professor Harper has entitled, "Spirit of Delight," printing on his title-page the well-known opening of Shelley's *Song*,

"Rarely, rarely, comest thou!"

Actually, Professor Harper discredits Shelley's "rarely." He has a genial outlook and a capacity for extracting pleasure out of the common round which recalls rather the phrase of his favorite Wordsworth,

"And joy in widest commonality spread."

Indeed, I offer Professor Harper the friendly suggestion that he should call his next volume "Stray Pleasures," and print on the title-page that other bit of Wordsworth from the delightfully frisky and too little known poem of that name:

"Thus pleasure is spread through the earth  
In stray gifts to be claimed by  
Whoever shall find."

There you go again, Fountain Pen! Back to Wordsworth almost before you have been warned off! All the same, your suggestion is such a good one that I think I must forgive you, and I hope the Professor will. And it is not so very wide of the mark after all, as the chief thing I wanted to say was, what an excellent thing it is when professors and men of deep learning in their own subjects write, and write with gusto, for the general reading public. Your professional "belletrist" and literary journalist is so apt to think it necessary to be clever and paradoxical at all costs, or to shout down his competitors on the literary "Change." But when a man has his assured status in any of the professions, to say nothing of an assured, if modest, in-

come, he is under no temptation to pose, or scream, or to run just a little ahead of the latest fashion. He knows the value of sincerity and straight dealing in his professional work, and he can afford to be himself in his literary periphrase or "diversions," if such should be his hobby. Of course, it is not every professional man that has the gift or the inclination for this sort of popular writing. Some, who probably have the gift, are too much preoccupied with their main work or with golf or politics; and some, who have the inclination, prove that they have not the gift. But when both gift and inclination are there the product is a delightful type of essay, blossoming with careless freedom, but from roots of knowledge and experience. Such, to name but one or two of an earlier date, were the "Horae Subsecivae" of Dr. John Brown, the "Lectures and Essays" of Canon Alfred Alinger, the "Short Studies" of James Anthony Froude; such at the present time are the numerous essays and addresses of Professor Gilbert Murray, and this book of Professor Harper which set me on this essay.

Professor Harper points out that for all their fondness for sad themes, the poets and romancers, "when they make beautiful things, like Keats's 'Ode on Melancholy,' Coleridge's 'Dejection,' or Shelley's 'Stanzas Written in Dejection Near Naples,' it is in vain that they try to persuade us that they are . . . unhappy." And so of his own essays—"They were written joyously from time to time as I felt moved with admiration. The little sketches of travel, I may truly if humbly say, were caused by visitations of the spirit of delight." This is surely an excellent motive for writing, far better than the ambition to show your superiority to your subject or the mere malicious pleasure of detraction. And accordingly there is a genial glow pervading the book which makes it pleasant and profitable reading—a glow mellow rather than brilliant, as befits a professor who was born in 1863 and so can call himself, without fear of being taken too seriously, "an old fogey."

In this spirit, which reminds us pleasantly of his famous fellow-countryman, Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Professor leads us on from Coleridge to Wordsworth, from Wordsworth to Matthew Arnold—of whom, by the way, I know no such brief and judicious appreciation elsewhere—from Arnold to Dante, whom he would fain see the center of a new humanistic curriculum to take the place of the "grand old fortifying classical curriculum," which is rapidly becoming the preserve (as you unenviedly) privilege of a very few. Professor Harper has the gift of summarizing and of lighting up summaries with suggestive obiter dicta, and after his summary of Dante's greatness and central position in European history, we are not in a position to contradict him when he says: "Thus it becomes evident that the single work of literature possesses so high an educational value as the 'Divine Comedy.'"

In some of the Essays, you perceive, the spirit of delight is fed by a serious enthusiasm. But if you want relaxation, turn to the charming sketches of travel in Greece, Italy, in the northernmost district of Holland. You will come upon a passage about English travelers which naturally "raised my quill"; but lest you should think that it had anything to do with my praise of the book, believe me, Gentle Reader, that I read the book straight through and was charmed long before I reached this page! And that I may show an independent spirit at the last I am going to quarrel with one expression in the one essay I have not yet named, an original and penetrating comparison of Hardy, Hudson and Housman. Speaking of Hardy's philosophy he writes: "Not for him is Tennyson's bland confidence in

"One far-off divine event  
To which the whole creation moves."

Professor Harper is not given to sneering, and I think "bland confidence" here is simply a slip of the pen due to his having forgotten "I Memoriam" and remembered merely one of the most hackneyed quotations of modern times.

I must not begin to discuss Tennyson at the end of an article; but even if he was too polite to Queen Victoria to refuse a peerage, not even his most spiteful critic could plausibly maintain a charge of "bland confidence" against that gruff and super-sensitive artist.

## Bramble, the Shepherd

Now, five years later, while the larks went up  
Over the dew-ponds in a wild-winged glory,  
And all the Sussex downs, from  
Were patched like one wide crazy quilt, in squares  
Of yellow and crimson, clover and  
mustard-flower,  
Edged with white chalk, I found him  
He leaned upon his crook, unbudged  
by war,  
Unchanged, and leering eagerly as of  
old.

How should I paint old Bramble—the  
shrewd face,  
Brown as the wrinkled loam,  
The patriarchal beard, the mole-skin  
cap.  
The boots that looked like tree-  
stumps, the loose cloak,  
Tanned by all weathers,—every inch  
of him  
A growth of Sussex soil.  
—ALFRED NOYES, in "The Elfin Artist and other poems."

Waking last night I heard a quiet sound,  
The gentle pattering of summer rain,  
Sliding from shining leaf to thirsty ground,  
Calling the sleeping earth to drink again.

And when the rain was past, and sunshine, all  
The fragrance flung abroad of sweet June scents,  
There, where the rhododendron blossoms fall,  
I sought upon the ground for fairy tents.

Heavy with rain, their transient beauty spent,  
Those fragile, roseate blossoms strewn around,  
Seemed to my eyes a host of fairy tents,  
A newly risen elfin camping ground.

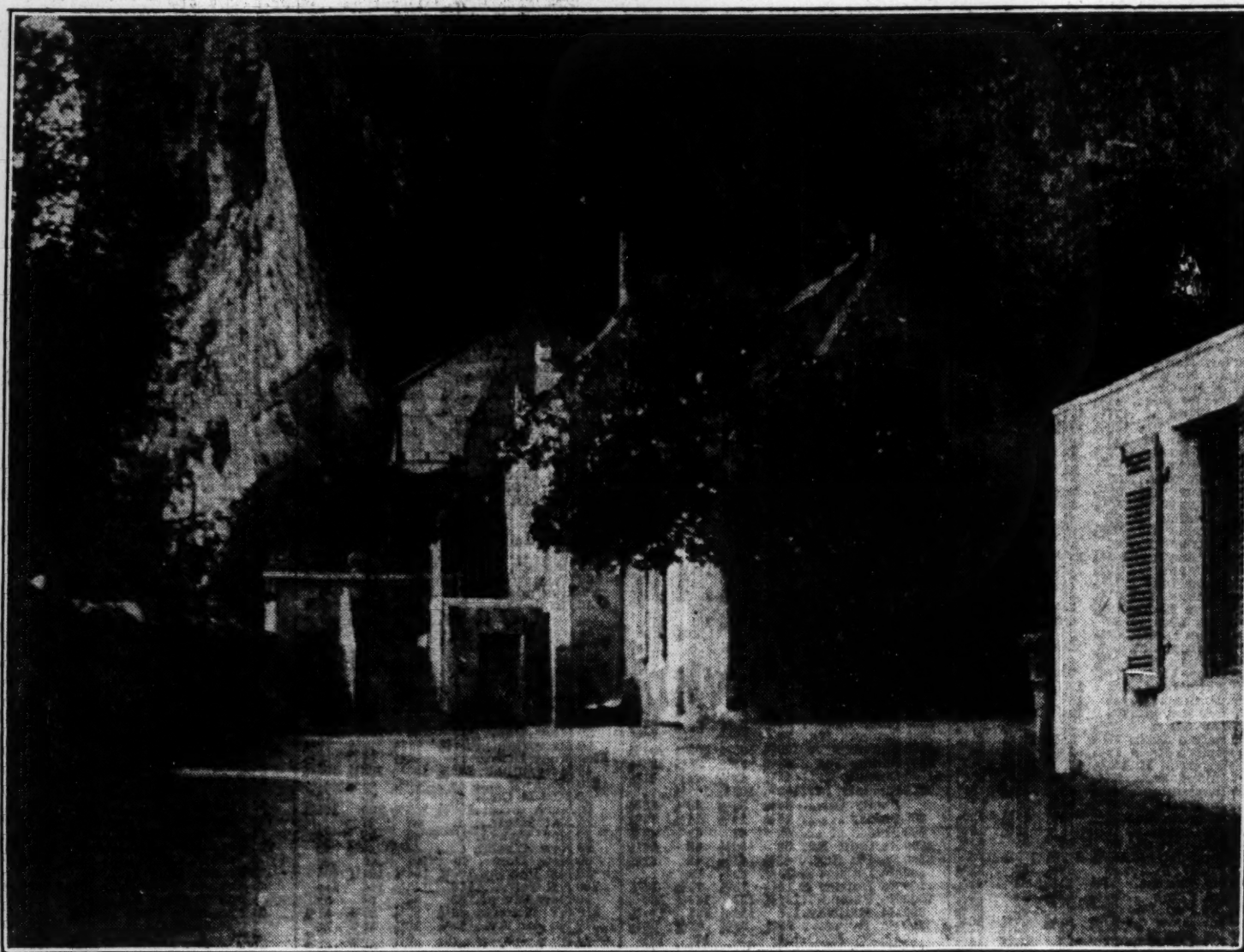
I look where rhododendron flowers are fair,  
When rain has fallen and scattered them around,  
And find those fairy tents by magic there,  
I see once more an elfin camping ground.

Nature's dream children, dancing through the showers,  
Swinging between the stems of reeds and bents,  
Weave cobweb canopies from the fallen flowers,  
And reared it up in hosts of fairy tents.

Did each frail tent conceal an elfin sprite?  
Who, like the Arabs, sojourned but a day,  
Slept in their rosy shelter for a night,  
Then struck each tent and laughing fled away.

And if I sought with open eye and ear,  
I wonder, should I hear the tiny tramp  
Of elfin feet? Where scattered blossoms lie,  
Find tented dwellings of a fairy camp?

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.



Cliffs at Les Eyzies, France, The Cottage of the Custodian of the Caves.

Photograph by Herbert R. Turner

## A Scot's Devotion

LES EYZIES is southwest from Périgueux and southeast from Brive, lying about the same distance from both. From whichever direction it is approached the scenery for several miles compels more than usual consideration. River valleys and gorges are lined with limestone cliffs. Pinnacles have been worn out by weather and water into curious shapes to attract the attention of even the casual tourist, and no one at all interested in geology or anthropology could fail to give this region anything less than the most respectful attention. Les Eyzies is the best of all places for the study of prehistory, for it is the region of the most ancient cliff dwellers. It is all strongly reminiscent of the State of Arizona in the United States, but possessed of many points of interest lacking in the American cliffs, notably that they have been used as dwellings continuously up to the present time.

The river valleys and gorges in this locality are lined with cliffs composed of horizontal strata of both hard and soft stone. The ice and water of the glacial period dug the softer material, leaving a series of shelves of stone that resisted the forces of nature. Here prehistoric man found shelter, thus partly prepared for them, forming a safe retreat from the perils of the open. One hard shelf was utilized for the floor; the one above for a roof, while the unroofed cliff, deeper in, formed the back wall. For primitive man this was palatial to begin with, but as he progressed he improved upon it and built a front wall with small openings for doors and windows. If the original cave did not give him the roomy and enterprising household dug farther into the cliff. In this way he sometimes added shelter for a cow which he lifted and lowered between hut and feeding ground by means of some crude windlass arrangement.

On one side of the river the cliffs rise with especial majesty. In one spot where a great rock overhangs most threateningly, there is the attractive cottage of the custodian of the wonderful caves beyond. From this last word in modern cement construction, a guide conducts parties to the cliff homes antedating both civilization and history. According to Mr. Turner, who not only made pictures of the region but viewed it with the interest of a student, "Here, as told by the debris, we have the story of prehistoric man very nearly to the present, recorded by strata so plainly that anyone may read. Archaeologists have dug a vertical shaft from what was the present floor-level of the cavern to that of the Magdalenian, exposing the strata, like a cut through a layer cake, thus leaving the debris in its original position. Starting from the bottom, we read up, Chinese fashion, beginning with the Magdalenian deposit, reddish in color, containing traces of crudely formed stone implements; then a barren layer, followed by a section richer in stone implements, more advanced in conception. Thus strata by strata to an age when man began to carve on bone and stone the low reliefs of the animals he knew, and play with design, and develop an advanced state of realistic art."

## Tillgång

When I was about five years of age I was sent to a little school not far from the pottery where my father worked. My recollections of "the penny books"—the first primer of every Scottish child—are rather hazy. But I do remember that the teacher was an old Highlander named Fraser, and that he was rather a fearsome man with a stubby, sandy beard. In those days there was no kindergarten nonsense about the cheaper Scottish schools. The dominies focussed on what was known as the essentials—the three R's—reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetick.

That I was either a bright or a promising pupil I cannot assert, in fact I think I must have been rather a dull boy to begin with, because the only thing that really interested me was the daily lesson in Scottish history. Mr. Fraser was one of those perfunctory Scots—and they still exist—who evidently thought that there was only one country and one nation in the world—his own. The history lesson was not so much an inculcation of dates and facts about the happenings in the world as a laudation and glorification of all things Scottish, its kings, its national heroes, its poets, its soldiers, and its ministers. Wallace and Bruce, Rob Roy Burns, Walter Scott, and David Livingstone all came automatically into the daily "oration." We boys were urged to revere and worship their names as the noblest and most wonderful men that had ever been born. The geography lesson was pretty much on the same lines. We learned all about the Scottish counties and cities, the mountains and streams, the bents and the glens of our native land. Scotland was the best and the bonniest place in the world; indeed no other country mattered a groat!

I may be doing an injustice to the memory of Dominie Fraser in drawing this picture of his scholastic ideals, but these are the impressions he left. I can remember as well as if it had been yesterday sitting at the little narrow desk, looking up at our teacher with staring, fascinated eyes and thinking how fortunate I was to be born Scot, and not an English boy, or an Irish, or a German, or a Hottentot.

Whatever fault may be found with Fraser's method of teaching the young idea how to shoot there can be no doubt that one, at least, of his pupils became fired with a devouring passion and patriotism for his native land. . . . Fifty years have gone by since then. The flame of love for "Scotland's name and Scotland's fame" still burns as fiercely in my breast. There is a great bit of the natural "fechter" in every Scot, and when this tendency is fanned by native soil or the skirl of the bagpipes he begins to hold up his head and cast his eye round for any trouble there may be a round requiring settlement. It doesn't matter very much if it is his own affair or not—sing "Annie Laurie" and he'll greet, whistle "The Campbells Are Coming" and he'll throw out his chest—"Roamin' in the Gloamin'," by Sir HARRY LAUDER.

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristian Vetenskap)

IDEN mänskliga ertärenheten är ett problem som tillgång det i tanken mest framträdande. Att tillgången kommer från dem som i gångna tider hava arbetat för det vi nu äga eller att vi genom vårt eget ständiga arbete i nuet äro ansvariga för den tillgång, som fyller våra egna och andras behov, detta är den allmänna tanken hos mänskligsläktet. Med tanken alltid vänd till någon så kallad materiell tillgångskälla, en person, ett arbete, en mänsklig talang; med en ständig fruktan, att något ont hotar, färdigt att taga bort tillgången, vandrar mänskligsläktet liksom fordom Israels barn i bristens och begränsningens örn, ropande: "Kan väl Gud duka ett bord i öken?"

När Jesus i sin ömma kärlek och medkänsla tillsade sina lärjungar, att den hungriga folkskaran icke behövde gå bort, utan att de skulle giva dem att äta, fick han till svar: "Vi hava icke mer än fem bröd och två fiskar, såframt vi icke skola gå bort och köpa mat åt all detta folk." Var det sant, att "fem bröd och två fiskar" var allt som fanns att mätta folket med? Det var endast omständighet om Guds överflödande rikedom, som gjorde, att det föreföll så okunnighet om den stora sanningen, att all tillgång är andlig. Andlig tillgång kan icke begränsas eller inskränkas och är aldrig för sin demonstration beroende av materiella villkor eller omständigheter.

På sid. 307 i "Miscellaneous Writings" skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Gud givar dig Sina andliga idéer, och de äro Sina giva dig dagliga tillgångar. Fråga Guds efter hur morgondagen skall bli; det är nu, att den gudomliga Kärleken är en alltid närvarande hjälp; och om du bidrar, aldrig tvivlande, har du varje stund allt vad du behöver." I dessa andliga idéer inbegripas alla rätta åsikter, sådana som kärlek, vänlighet, tålmodighet, aktivitet, ärlighet, osjälviskhet och medkänsla. Dessa tankens egenskaper medföra dagliga tillgångar. De leda oss aldrig till att oroa oss för morgondagen, de visa oss, att för att vi nu, att den gudomliga Kärleken är en alltid närvarande hjälp. Dessa sanna idéer inspirera tanken med en livlig önskan att giva, att utan begränsning giva tankar som hela, välsigna, trösta, stärka och uppmuntra.

En verklig tillgång är icke ett materiellt föremål, förökande eller ägande, den är andlig. Och vi kunna ej behålla den uteständande för oss själva, ty den kommer från Gud. På sid. 79 i Christian Science lärobok "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" säger Mrs. Eddy: "Givandet gör oss icke fattiga i vår skapares tjänst, ej heller bliva vi rikare genom att underrätta oss givandet."

## Supply

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN HUMAN experience the problem of supply is often uppermost in thought. That supply comes from those who have worked in the past for what we now possess, or that through our own hourly work of the present we are responsible for the supply of our own needs and the needs of others, is the general thought of mankind. With thought turned ever to some so-called material source of supply, some person, some work, some human talent with fear ever present that evil is at hand, waiting to take supply away, mankind wanders like the children of Israel of old in the desert of lack and limitation, crying, "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?"

When Jesus in his tender love and compassion told his disciples that the hungry multitude need not depart, and that they must feed them, the reply came, "We have no more but five loaves and two fishes; except we should go and buy meat for all this people." Was it true that "five loaves and two fishes" were all there was with which to feed the multitude? It was only ignorance of God's abundance that made it so appear,—ignorance of the great truth that supply is spiritual. Spiritual supply cannot be limited or restricted; and it is never dependent upon material conditions or circumstances for its manifestation.

On page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never joyful news that there are no unneeded, unwanted, unappreciated misplaced ideas in the divine Mind; that the all-loving Father-Mother God is always pouring out His blessings, and that these may be realized in the proportion that love, gratitude, and trust in God open wide the windows of faith to receive them. Christian Science has come to assure and reassure humanity of the unchanging love, tender care, and abundant supply ever available to all God's children."

That God's abundance is available now for each and all is being proved daily in the lives of many thousands who, before these glad tidings were brought to them through the study of Christian Science, were burdened with the illusion of lack and limitation. Christian Science never enjoins upon its students anything they cannot prove. In unselfed love and labor for mankind one may have all that is needed of wisdom, patience, forbearance, forgiveness, and courage to press on with the work God gives one to do.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

## Sleigh Bells in Early Morning

After the ceaseless whir and monotony  
Of scudding motors with their raucous cries,  
The trolleys' strident intermittent groan,  
Broken by shrieks and harsh cacophonies;

How bright and lightsome are the sleigh bells clear  
Chiming in the crisp air of morning early,  
A soothing music that beguiles the ear,  
After the harsh, unmeaning hurly-burly.

No two alike: This one more slowly ringing  
The sleepy horse still drowses—  
snow-clogged sleds,  
But yonder clouds of powdery snow out-flinging  
The eager hoofs dance in proud rhythmic beat.

Thoughts of old winsome days are echoing  
In those keen bells, though now the humble sleigh  
May be the little tradesman's come to bring  
The simple necessities of the day.  
But oh, the picture! silken tassels red,  
And cheeks as red stung by the bitter blow,  
Steeds prancing, gay bells on each  
Pouring their silver on the crystal snow!

CHARLOTTE F. BABCOCK.

## Sun On the Rain

A London suburb with its rows of mediocre houses, unpretentious public buildings with no attempt at architectural beauty, could scarcely be a theme for artists or poets, and it had never seemed possible that it could ever be anything else to Bianca, who was accustomed to the warmth of Italian skies and to the beauty of old Italian towns. Yet there came a day when Bianca found herself walking on a pavement of shining gold, amid battlements and towers rising up out of blue mists, scintillating with celestial light, in a London suburb.

It was on a morning of heavy rain. It came down in torrents, drenching every tree in the avenue leading to the station. Water ran off the roofs of the houses in streams. Then in the midst of this downpour there came a rift in the clouds. First, a gleam of lightness, then, through a sudden break, out darted one ray like a sword flash, glancing athwart the roofs till they shone like new satin, and the heavy clouds rolled back as though impelled by some sudden wind. The rain ceased abruptly and the one ray became lost in outpouring sunlight. Instantly everything became forget-me-not blue and radiant gold. Bianca was in the heavenly city—sky at her feet and sky overhead. Her feet splashed in a pool that reflected in its shallow depths all the wonder of rosy-gold clouds, the battlemented towers and domes of blue mist. Then, in ten minutes or so, everything began to resume its usual humdrum appearance. Yet ever since that morning Bianca has carried with her the memory of that hour of transfiguration, that moment of the meeting of tears and laughter, of the kiss of the sun on the rain.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York

Call loans—annual rate 6% 6%

Commercial paper 6% 6%

Collateral loans 6% 6%

Time loans 6% 6%

Sixty-day 6% 6%

Three months 6% 6%

Six months 6% 6%

Nine months 6% 6%

One year 6% 6%

Bar silver in New York 56 1/2

Bar silver in London 56 1/2

Bar gold in London 113 1/2

Bar gold in New York 113 1/2

Clearing Boston New York

Exchanges 113,000,000 113,000,000

Balances 113,000,000 113,000,000

P. M. bank credit 113,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days 5 1/2%

60 days 5 1/2%

90 days 5 1/2%

120 days 5 1/2%

150 days 5 1/2%

180 days 5 1/2%

Non-eligible and private eligible bank

ers in general 1/2 per cent higher

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the

United States and banking centers in

foreign countries quote the discount rate

as follows:

Chicago 5 1/2%

Cincinnati 5 1/2%

Cleveland 5 1/2%

Detroit 5 1/2%

Kansas City 5 1/2%

Louisville 5 1/2%

Memphis 5 1/2%

Minneapolis 5 1/2%

New Orleans 5 1/2%

Philadelphia 5 1/2%

Pittsburgh 5 1/2%

Portland 5 1/2%

St. Louis 5 1/2%

San Francisco 5 1/2%

Seattle 5 1/2%

St. Paul 5 1/2%

Tulsa 5 1/2%

Wash. D. C. 5 1/2%

Wichita 5 1/2%

Winnipeg 5 1/2%

Yokohama 5 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign ex-

changes as follows:

Europe

Sterling 1/11 1/2

Demand 1/11 1/2

Paris 1/11 1/2

Frankfurt 1/11 1/2

Berlin 1/11 1/2

Hamburg 1/11 1/2

Copenhagen 1/11 1/2

Stockholm 1/11 1/2

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## New Issue

\$25,000,000

## Associated Gas and Electric Company

Convertible 4 1/2% Gold Debentures, due 1949

Due January 15, 1949

Dated January 15, 1929

Interest payable January 15 and July 15. Redeemable as a whole or in part at any time on not less than 30 days' published notice at 103 on or before January 15, 1939; thereafter at 102 on or before January 14, 1944; thereafter at 101 on or before January 14, 1948; thereafter at 100 to maturity; in each case with accrued interest. Coupon Debentures in denominations of \$1,000.

**TAX PROVISIONS:** The Company will agree to pay interest without deduction for any Federal Income Taxes not exceeding 2% per annum which it may be required or permitted to pay thereon or retain therefrom, and to reimburse the holders of these Debentures, in any year, upon application within 60 days after payment, either for the Pennsylvania or for the Connecticut Personal Property Taxes not exceeding 4 mills or for any Maryland securities tax not exceeding 4 1/2 mills or for the Massachusetts Income Tax on the interest not exceeding 6% of such interest per annum.

Reference is made to a circular descriptive of these Debentures, which is summarized in part as follows, for a more complete statement respecting the Company, these Debentures, and the conversion privilege:

These Debentures will be convertible at the holder's option at any time after March 1, 1930, and on or before March 1, 1932, into Class A Stock, as from time to time constituted, at the rate of 1 1/2 shares for each \$1,000 Debenture. In case the Debentures are called for redemption on or before March 1, 1932, the conversion privilege may be exercised only up to the tenth day before the redemption date. The Indenture will contain provisions for the adjustment of interest and dividends on conversion.

## Capitalization

The consolidated capitalization of Associated Gas and Electric Company and its subsidiary companies as of November 30, 1928, after giving effect to this financing and to acquisition or retirement of securities and to calls for redemption since that date, is as follows:

Associated Gas and Electric Company:	
Class A, B and Common Stocks (no par value)	2,780,250 shares
Preferred Stocks (all of equal rank) Liquidation Value	\$40,000,000
Debt Securities (all of equal rank) Liquidation Value	\$25,000,000
Company's option, at 103 on or before Jan. 15, 1939, at 102 on or before Jan. 14, 1944, at 101 on or before Jan. 14, 1948, at 100 to maturity, in each case with accrued interest	\$25,000,000
Less Conversion	58,000,000
Other Debentures of Company	51,231,645
Subsidiary Companies' Preferred Stocks and Preferred Stocks	18,000,000
Associated Gas and Electric Company's option, at 103 on or before Jan. 15, 1939, at 102 on or before Jan. 14, 1944, at 101 on or before Jan. 14, 1948, at 100 to maturity, in each case with accrued interest	27,250,000
Subsidiary Companies' Preferred Stocks—Liquidation Value	147,455

\*Includes \$18,732,000 of Investment Certificates which become convertible in 1933 at Company's option or holder's option, at 103 on or before Jan. 15, 1939, at 102 on or before Jan. 14, 1944, at 101 on or before Jan. 14, 1948, at 100 to maturity, in each case with accrued interest. In addition, certain shares of Gas and Electric Company's stock, the value of which is contingent on additional water power developments by that Company.

## Earnings

The consolidated earnings of the Company and subsidiary companies, irrespective of dates of acquisition, for the twelve months ended November 30, 1928, and annual charges on securities outstanding at that date, after giving effect to this financing and to acquisition or retirement of securities and to calls for redemption since that date, were as follows:

Gross Operating Revenue and Other Income	\$35,780,651
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes (except Federal Income Taxes)	18,732,000
Consolidated Net Earnings before Interest, Depreciation, Dividends, etc.	\$17,048,651
Annual Interest and Dividends on Securities Outstanding at that Date	1,500,000
Annual Interest on entire funded debt of Company, outstanding at that date	8,046,432
Depreciation	\$1,308,518
Consolidated net earnings as above, before depreciation, over 2 1/2 times and, after depreciation, over 1 1/2 times the above annual interest and dividend charges	

\*Includes interest on obligations now convertible at Company's option into stock but includes interest at 5% on \$18,732,000 of Investment Certificates, which become convertible in 1933 at Company's option or holder's option, at 103 on or before Jan. 15, 1939, at 102 on or before Jan. 14, 1944, at 101 on or before Jan. 14, 1948, at 100 to maturity, in each case with accrued interest. In addition, certain shares of Gas and Electric Company's stock, the value of which is contingent on additional water power developments by that Company.

Over 89% of the gross operating revenues was derived from electric and gas operations.

The Convertible Debenture obligations of the Company which are now convertible into Preferred Stock at the Company's option, and the Preferred, Class A and B and Common Stocks, all of which are junior to this issue of Debentures, have an aggregate value, estimated on the basis of current quotations, to be in excess of \$140,000,000.

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These Debentures are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval of counsel. It is expected that Temporary Debentures will be available for delivery on or about February 6, 1929.

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## Public Feeling More Tolerant About Mergers

(Continued from Page 1)

markets they would sell, what stocks they would carry on hand, and what prices they would charge.

"Intelligent, rational business conduct," the Supreme Court said, "does not become a crime, even though it be based upon trade information and trade statistics that are gathered and disseminated by a trade association, and even though such information and statistics tend to stabilize industry, and to bring about fairer price levels."

## Business Slow to Follow Lead

It is generally known that business organizations have not seen their way clear to do all of this. They have not dared to base their prices upon any such agreement, for in their mind the antitrust law does not yet permit them—with all due regard to Mr. Montague's interpretation of the Supreme Court's views.

That Mr. Montague himself is by no means convinced of this is indicated by what he stated two years later. He then said:

"Business stability, greatly exceeding anything previously realized, will soon become a glorious reality if trade associations and business men will wisely utilize all the opportunities and scrupulously fulfill all the responsibilities which the present situation has created."

That was given as his opinion January, 1927. One year later business went through a period of depression caused by an accumulation of surplus stocks. Neither the decisions of the Supreme Court nor Mr. Montague's admonitions saved the business men from that experience.

"Rescue profit protection," Mr. Montague stated still later, "is still traveling a very rocky road in the

courts." A long list of decisions could be cited to prove that both the courts and the Federal Trade Commission are opposed to the use of such methods to protect business profits.

After nearly 10 years of experience the business community and the public awoke to the fact that the Federal Trade Commission was not giving that assistance to business that was planned for it. Instead of business endeavors the proceedings before the commission had actually harassed business men. Finally it was decided to amend the rules of practice. That was accomplished about two years ago.

## Rules Open to Question

The new rules of procedure have, undoubtedly, benefited the Federal Trade Commission as well as business men. Whether they have gone far enough, however, is a question open to debate. In the meantime certain exceptions to the laws as at present written were authorized by Congress and inasmuch as exceptions were thought worthy of special legislation, it might be well to consider whether or not all business is worthy of exempting from the present law. In 1918 exporters were specifically exempted from the law and permitted to combine for fixing prices in export trade.

In 1921 the packers and stockyards of the United States appealed to Congress, and they got special exemptions from the Federal Trade Commission Act, taking them, unlike all the rest of American business, out of that Act, and giving them special rights, subject only to special supervision by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In 1922 the agricultural and horticultural producers and the ranchmen and the nut and fruit growers, everybody who had any business at all relating to agriculture, again appealed to Congress, and they got the special right to organize and to combine, both as to production and as to distribution, and other special exemptions from the antitrust laws. Commission and the Supreme Court are bringing us to a new concept of business organization.

An outline of legal opinion demanding a revision of the laws because of the present growth of mergers will be given in the next article in this series.

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Curtis-Caproni Corporation

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Curtis-Caproni Corporation of New York, a subsidiary of the Curtis-Caproni Corporation of Italy, has announced that it has acquired a controlling interest in the Curtis-Caproni Corporation of Italy.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Extending Neighborly Contacts

ENCOURAGED by the increasing interest of business men, trade associations and members of state legislatures throughout the United States in the extension of the method of arbitration in commercial disputes, the American Arbitration Society has definitely undertaken the task of promoting the adoption, in thirty-seven states, of a uniform arbitration statute. This law would conform in its main provisions with the federal enactment and that already in force in several commonwealths. In addition to this, the society is seeking to induce a wider introduction of arbitration clauses in contracts, and to promote greater co-operation among those engaged in foreign trade.

The successful operation of arbitration in commercial disputes in recent years has been so convincingly proved that it is now generally accepted as an established method of modern jurisprudence. If there were prejudices against the system it was probably because, in the absence of special legislation, the findings or verdicts of arbitral bodies were not enforceable by legal means. Under the federal law, and under the laws of those states which have adopted the uniform arbitration code, the awards of arbitrators are as binding and enforceable as are the judgments of courts of record.

As the progress of this simple but effective method is studied, it presents, unfailingly, the possibility of a still broader application. As a first step there is indicated the practicability of applying the plan to contracts under which commercial relations between persons of different countries are conducted. It is a matter of common knowledge that disputes arise among factors and their principals, and between importers and exporters and their agents and customers. The expense of litigation, if it is sought to correct or adjust these differences, is often so great that losses are suffered by the aggrieved party or parties, with the result that further exchanges are discouraged and resentment is harbored.

It is encouraging that there is being gained a more general appreciation of the practicability of the simple methods of conciliation and arbitration. With the realization that these can be applied satisfactorily and finally to the adjustment of the less important and less consequential disputes between individuals, there will come, quite logically, the willingness to adapt them to affairs of larger moment. It is, after all, the friendly and peaceful contacts between the peoples of neighboring countries that tend finally to remove the artificial barriers that have seemed to forbid or hinder true neighborliness.

### "One Day"

IT IS sometimes remarked that the newspaper is an extremely ephemeral product and that today's issue is built on the ashes of yesterday's edition. Such a statement no doubt fairly characterizes that section of the press which devotes itself largely to the transient and the trivial, but the newspaper which is predominantly concerned with the worth while is a product of enduring value. This fact is interestingly illustrated by the publication in book form of the contents, exclusive of advertising, of a single edition of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The book, appropriately called "One Day," contains 307 pages and, when its news is examined in the perspective of subsequent events, provides a panoramic picture of wide scope for the day of June 4, 1928.

A retrospective glance at some of the news and editorial discussion in the Bulletin of that particular day indicates how a single day's chronicle fits essentially into the continuing record of world affairs and how it serves to equip the reader to understand more fully the events to follow. Thus, selecting the events at random, we find that on June 4 last the Bulletin recorded:

that the monoplane "Southern Cross," which was eventually to make its flight from California to Australia, reached the Fiji Islands on the first leg of its trip; that Miss Amelia Earhart, who, with her two co-pilots, was eventually to be the first woman aviator to fly the Atlantic, landed her airplane at Trepassey preparatory to taking off for England; that a train carrying Marshal Chang Tso-lin, war lord of Manchuria, which territory only recently raised China's new Nationalist flag, was bombed as it entered the Manchurian capital—an event which proved to be of far-reaching political significance; that sentiment among the Republican administration leaders was tending cumulatively toward the nomination of Herbert Hoover.

On the same day the Bulletin also related Canada's acceptance of the Briand-Kellogg multilateral treaty, in which Canada emphasized its view that, while the pact would certainly prove a valuable step toward preserving peace, it in no way hampered a nation either in its self-defense or in other peaceful acts; the paper also discussed the two essential problems confronting M. Poincaré, the French Prime Minister. These were the stabilization of the franc and the settlement of the war debts, the first of which Poincaré has virtually accomplished and the second of which is approaching solution.

It is perhaps interesting to know in passing that The Christian Science Monitor publishes daily a volume of reading material, exclusive of

advertising, approximately the same as that which our enterprising Philadelphia contemporary carried on June 4, and that readers of the Monitor who take the opportunity to peruse their paper from beginning to end read daily a full-length book, chronicling and illuminating the valuable and enduring affairs of the world.

### The Great American Diversion

TRAVEL has become the great American diversion. Where the railways once enjoyed a virtual monopoly, competition now has become keen for the tourists' dollars. To develop pleasure travel by rail has, indeed, become a definite challenge to every railroad man, for the lure of the steamship, the motorcar and the air liner, with attractions of greater appeal at lower rates, is taking business from the rail lines annually. During the current winter season at least sixty special cruises are listed to the West Indies. A score or more are scheduled for the Mediterranean. Four vessels made world cruises and others went to South America and around Africa, not to mention the regular sailings to diverse points. With nearly 30,000 passengers on the cruise ships, at average expenditures of \$500, the total money spent approximated \$15,000,000, a substantial portion of which would have accrued to the railways had not their marine competitors secured it.

Yet "see America first" is not an obsolete term, for the numerous Pullman trains to Florida from New York, Chicago and other points, with through sleepers from places as far distant as Quebec, Denver, and even Los Angeles, encourage travel at home. From Chicago, the de luxe trains to California provide for more travelers who believe that, in seeing America first, they are seeing what is best, and that more exotic scenes may be reserved for later pilgrimages. Northward, the enthusiasts of winter sports turn to the Adirondacks, to Montreal and Quebec, and snowshoes and skis now vie with the golf bag and fishing tackle which accompany the visitors to the southland.

It is indeed an era of travel. Travel is an integral part of present-day existence. Railway salesmanship is facing the challenge of the water, the highway and the air for patronage of tourists. It is a competition in which the potential travelers benefit through obtaining more abundant joys of travel at no greater expense. But it is a competition in which the annual "there is no car like the Pullman car," is still a potent one.

### Inventive Women

ALTHOUGH the erstwhile relegation of all women to a sphere of dusting and dish-washing has long since lost its powers of persuasion among thinking persons, there yet may be something of surprise in the fact that women have won a firm place in the world of inventors. It has been stated recently that from 1790 to 1910, in the United States alone, nearly 11,000 patents were granted on women's inventions; and that in England in a single year there were taken out by women 500 patents relating to motorcars, airplanes and various commercial objects. During 1914 patents were granted to women for the following utilities: a system of electrical distribution; control of an electric engine starter; an automatic lubricator; a new form of rivet; a wheeled luggage carrier; a parachute for airplanes, and a submarine. Moreover, the number of patents taken out by women seems decidedly on the increase.

Significance may be found, however, in a further fact: Women are reported especially active in the invention of cooking utensils, bathroom fixtures, nursery furniture, accessories for sewing machines, folding tables and other household articles. One woman has invented a doll that can walk, dance, sit down and do many other delights.

What woman, after all, does not hold precious the anchorage she counts as her home, whether it be an actuality or yet but a dream. Is it not satisfying that women of an inventive turn should originate means of greasing the wheels of domestic utilities, and of winning spontaneous laughter from the hearts of children. Women inventors: may their tribe increase! There is food for thought in the knowledge that they have already made effective contributions in fields once considered the preoccupations of men alone; and there is wholesome promise in the realization that they have richly turned their powers of originality to bettering the working conditions of a realm in which they yet remain unchallenged experts.

### Pay and Politics in France

THE old question of parliamentary pay has been revived in France. The arguments for and against have been freely used. It has been said that, in a modern democracy, no man should be debared from giving his services to the nation for want of personal fortune. It has been said that, on the other hand, if a member of Parliament is paid, there is bound to spring up a class of professional politicians—no longer disinterested, but concerned with public affairs purely because they afford, in one form or another, a good livelihood.

The changes have been rung on these themes. "Nobody, indeed, has proposed to suppress all salary; but many have urged that salaries for deputies should be kept as low as possible. While it is agreed that, if there is no salary, the poor citizen with legislative talents and with a special civic sense is necessarily excluded from Parliament, and only the comparatively rich citizen, who may be thinking more of the maintenance of the privileges of his rank than of the common weal, is admitted to Parliament, yet it is contended that the poor citizen should receive only the barest indemnity, in order that Parliament may not attract incompetent idlers by its glittering prizes.

Originally the French deputies received 9000 francs a year—an amount which, at that time, was worth less than \$2000 a year. Then the pay was increased to 15,000 francs. Last year it rose to 45,000. The present budgetary provisions bring it to 60,000 francs, at the current rate of exchange \$2400 a year. Certainly this cannot be regarded as extravagant. Not only has the franc greatly depreciated in value, as

compared with English and American currencies, but also the cost of living has considerably increased. The deputies today, even after the raising of their salaries, are probably worse rather than better off.

The whole debate appears rather futile. The laborer is surely worthy of his hire; and when one considers that, while the majority of the deputies necessarily live outside Paris, in their constituencies, they must nevertheless have rooms in Paris, if they are to attend the meetings of Parliament; that they cannot, if they conscientiously attend the meetings of the Chamber, give their attention to other business; that they have a vast amount of correspondence for which secretarial assistance is often necessary—then 60,000 francs a year appears to be a modest enough allowance. It is true that deputies are sometimes offered directorships in companies, but in the interests of financial honesty the deputies are now imposing upon themselves a self-denying ordinance. If Parliament is to be open to talent, irrespective of private wealth, then no democracy can afford to begrudge 60,000 francs a year to its publicly chosen representatives.

### Mr. Sedgwick Retracts

THE Atlantic Monthly, openly acknowledging its error, announces that there will be no third installment of the controversial Lincoln-Rutledge articles. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic, professes himself "convinced that the material lacks the authenticity which I have publicly ascribed to it," and Miss Wilma Frances Minor, owner of the letters and documents which have caused such dispute since they first appeared in the December issue of the magazine, willingly withdraws her third article from publication. All of which may or may not close this incident finally.

For both Miss Minor and Mr. Sedgwick hint at further investigations which they have in hand, to the end that matters may be clarified and the doubts of historians and other experts dissipated. Meantime the public is bound to respect Mr. Sedgwick's honest confession of his fault, though the situation has necessarily become rather painful. Had the letters concerned others than the beloved figures of the young Lincoln and his devoted Ann—Had the material been presented by another magazine than the Atlantic Monthly, to which the public has come through long years to look with confidence—Somewhere the blame rests. One can only hope that "fresh facts" will be brought to light. For the sake alike of Miss Minor, the Atlantic Monthly and the public, this misunderstanding should be corrected.

### January, Burns's Month

JANUARY, when the hills and glens are in the grip of frost or deep in snow, is Burns's month. It is then that the singer of matchless melodies is on the lips of Scotsmen remote from native heath or by the warm hearthstone of their own land. January never escapes them. Rather does it bring home with revivifying force the poems to which he gave voice and the songs he sang in words that are imperishable, which some of his admirers have carved on plaques on winter evenings, under scenes depicted in his works. For instance, the song of the maiden whom Burns chanced to spy in a lonely glade when he was musing among the "dewy fields":

Her look was like the morning's eye  
Her air like nature's vernal smile  
Perfection whispered, passing by  
Behold the lass o' Ballochmyle.

Burns's lyrics, unlike many modern songs, are not rhymed speech. Sincere in origin, they sing themselves, and at no time in the year are they oftener heard than during the month of January, for wherever Scotsmen gather there is a reminder of Burns.

Great names in literature have added luster to the pages of Scottish history—Scott, Campbell, Stevenson—but none has shone more brightly than that of Burns. He stands pre-eminent. Why? Because his songs have knit together the sons of a nation who are scattered all over the globe and who look for this particular month to revere his name. If it is true that a Scotsman's "heart aye warms the tartan," it is equally true that his eyes light up at the songs of Burns, and January never fails to provide him with the opportunity.

## Random Ramblings

The thirty-seven South African students who are visiting the United States under the auspices of the National Student Federation of America are said to be surprised and delighted at the reception accorded them in the United States. That's odd; didn't they know that Trader Horn had preceded them?

The little office building, wherein Luther Burbank worked out so many of his horticultural plans is to be set up in the Ford museum at Dearborn, Mich. Perhaps, within its walls, the proper environment may be found for planning how to make two Fords grow where only one grew before.

Apparently old-school ideas have no place in the government of Griefswald University, Germany, even if it does date from 1456. For a lawn tennis course has been scheduled as a compulsory course in the college curriculum, in keeping with the modern sport movement.

A new type of "flying fish" is soon to make its appearance on the Mexican border, an international express to begin shortly rushing cargoes of sea food between Laguna Madre, Mexico, and Houston, Texas.

The United States, paying half a million dollars for the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, has bought a hole in the ground from which will come much good to the people in recreation and knowledge.

The "Question Mark" brought many an exclamation over the period of its dash on a record-breaking flight.

Harvard University now has the very latest 1929 model seismograph with improved rumble seat.

Standing in one's own light often foreshadows failure to accomplish the task at hand.

## Lindbergh in Legend

By SISLEY HUBBLESTON

ON A summer evening in 1927 I was sitting on a Paris terrace enjoying the lights and the commotion and the little cool breeze, when a rumor started from nowhere and gained rapidly in volume and provoked an enthusiasm that I have never seen equaled. Lindbergh was approaching the French shores! We rose and rushed to Le Bourget, scarcely believing it possible that the quiet unassuming youth of whom we had vaguely heard had succeeded in traversing the great Atlantic.

But it was true. What excitement there was! And then for days Paris could not provide enough "fêtes for the flying fool." Ambassador Myron T. Herrick took the boy under his avuncular protection, and his kindness and tact in those strenuous times made him more popular than ever. Explain it how you will, but it is an unquestionable fact that if we, France and the United States were drawn closer together by the triumph of Lindbergh, and his exploit is to be numbered among the most important diplomatic events of recent years. I think it would be easy to show that the Briand-Kellogg pact came out of the sky with Lindbergh—and who knows what far-reaching effects the pact will prove to have?

But above all, we were impressed by Lindbergh's perfect behavior, his modesty, his absence of vulgarity, of blarney, of mercenary designs. His first thought was not to "cash in," to exploit his exploit, to present himself as a hero. There was not a single false or jarring note in the whole of his stay in Paris. He remained simple and unspoiled; and many of us then were convinced that there was a vital connection between the cleanness of his feat and the cleanness of his life.

These things came back to me as I sat in the immense Théâtre du Châtelet, which stands by the river Seine. There was Lindbergh on the stage. How could that be? Had not Lindbergh refused to appear on exhibition? Yes, but it was not really Lindbergh, though one had to rub one's eyes to be sure. It was Lindbergh's "double," the very image of the aviator, and he was the central figure of the play written by no less distinguished a dramatist than Sacha Guitry.

For Lindbergh has already passed into legend. He is very much alive in our busy work-a-day world, but he seems to us the immortal character of a fairy tale. Guitry did not make the mistake of giving us a realistic play; for realistic plays are never real. He gave us a fairy tale; for fairy tales are always true. On these vast boards of the Châtelet, Lindbergh is as unmistakably veridical as the Châtelet's Prince Charming or Jack the Giant Killer. Others will fly the Atlantic; it may be that one day the air will be darkened by Atlantic fliers. But Lindbergh will remain Lindbergh, for he has become a legend.

It was a happy idea that the directors of the Châtelet had to tell for children—and are we not all children?—the wonderful story of those summer days and nights when Lindbergh taught us that nothing is impossible. When you think about it, you will be astonished at the fewness of the outstanding fairy tales—those that everybody knows. The stock is seldom increased. There is, shall we say, perhaps one new fairy tale in every thousand years. It is, therefore, something to be present at the birth of a fairy tale.

The Châtelet is essentially the children's theater of Paris. That is why, other dramatic fare pallid, I still go to the Châtelet. How we youngsters gasp at the magical scenes, the peripetia, the ravishing actors and actresses, and above all the dancer in tutu who is poised on one toe on the handle of a basket of flowers! I cannot count the number of years that the dancer in tutu has balanced herself to our unflinching amazement on the basket of flowers.

Why not a fairy tale taken from real life? That was what Sacha Guitry asked, and he set to work to renew the repertory of the Châtelet. Is there any other person whose name appears in the newspapers about whom one could write a fairy tale? Run the names of celebrated

men and women of our day over: you will find that they may be admirable, but that they cannot be made to fit into fairy tales. There is only one that comes up to fairy-tale standard—that of Lindbergh.

So the story starts in the approved Châtelet manner: the grumpy old Breton Count who will not authorize the marriage of his son with an American girl. He does not want foreigners in his family. Naturally, after Lindbergh's arrival, he gives his consent and all ends happily. What better plot than that do you want? In its essence it is familiar as plots should be, but there is a touch of novelty in the conversion of the nationalist to internationalism.

But the heart of the story is the flight of Lindbergh. There he is—impersonated remarkably by Chantraine—in his hangar, sleeping by his airplane. And there he is on the airfield, with policemen and journalists and other modern furies around him. And there he is over the ocean.

But there is a conspiracy. We are shown a crowd of disagreeable fairies taking counsel together. They are the hoary Ocean himself, and the Wind, and the Rain, and the Night, and the Cold, and the Thunder, and many other lugubrious. Ah, but there is also a good fairy to put them to rout—Youth!

The old children's theater has surpassed itself in those tableaux which represent Lindbergh above the Atlantic, the stormy sky around him, and the roaring expanse of sea below him. There is genuine poetry in this picture, and we see Lindbergh calm in his pilot's seat amid the elements; and the airplane, by a curious mechanical device, appears to be dashing straight at us at a tremendous speed, and is almost upon us as the curtain falls.

Why, there is Ambassador Herrick, made up to the life, with all his gestures and mannerisms, on the airfield of Le Bourget, waiting to welcome Lindbergh. Something, though nothing could possibly do justice to the experience of 1927. Then there is another conspiracy. The Wind and Cold have been foiled. But now there meet together more disagreeable fairies—Pride and Laziness and Avarice and other sins which might be supposed to assail Lindbergh. There is, however, always the good fairy—Youth!

Among the receptions is that of the Elysée Palace. Entering the home of the President of the Republic are Blériot, and after him Briand, and Painlevé, and Poincaré, and Koch and other notabilities of France. The audience, juvenile as we were, recognized them all, and sent up little cheers. President Doumergue, himself, was cleverly caught by the actor in his manner as he is.

I said just now that one could not imagine the world's famous men, with the exception of Lindbergh, as heroes of a fairy tale; but I must add that all these distinguished personages in frock coats at any rate showed to advantage in the minor roles of the fairy tale. The occasion was taken to put on an entertainment at the Elysée for Lindbergh—and for us, and there was some fine dancing by Lola Menzeli, who comes from America.

Nor is this all. We saw Christopher Columbus, and Icarus, and Montgolfier, and Phileas Fogg, and other legendary figures, some of whom were real before they became legendary, and others who were legendary before they became real, admitting Lindbergh into their society. And finally we were taken to New York, where the Mayor greeted Lindbergh, and there was a grand défilé of spectators, ballet dancers, soldiers and sailors and musicians, and the rest of the stage throngs.

Thus a fairy tale based on modern mechanical progress has been fashioned, and Lindbergh, of calm audacity, of simple faith, of unblemished character, of lovable personality, enters living into legend. It seems natural that it should be so; there is nothing banal or grotesque in such representation; and the moral of it all appears to be that we exist in times as great and valorous, as beautiful and chivalric, as those of Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, or as those of any other epoch which has become legendary.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE urgent necessity of a more systematic control of the rapidly increasing traffic has been met by the publication of an imposing traffic code, drawn up by the Ministers of Public Works, Communications, Justice and Home Affairs. The code contains 140 articles, grouped in four chapters, dealing respectively with the character and use of the roads, traffic regulations to be observed by vehicles and by pedestrians, and the punishment of offenders. The visibility of the roads is to be obtained by prohibiting the building of houses and walls close to the roadsides and by allowing hedges and trees to grow to such a height as to obstruct the view. Pedestrians, vehicles and animals are to be kept to the right. At a command of the traffic controller, expressed by voice or by the raising of the hand, the driver or the pedestrian, as the case may be, must immediately stop, on pain of a fine ranging from 25 to 200 lire, and to 500 lire in the case of motorcars. The speed limit for cars varies: for those weighing over forty quintals the speed is fixed at forty kilometers when supplied with pneumatic tires, at thirty kilometers when with solid tires, and at fifteen kilometers when with metal tires. For all other cases the speed is to be regulated according to weight, type of brakes, and nature of the road.

Ever since Signor Mussolini became Prime Minister of Italy he has been besieged by a veritable army of autograph hunters. Every person who succeeds in seeing the Duce and having a short talk with him, invariably asks of him the present of a signed photograph of himself. Signor Mussolini has hitherto consented to all these requests, but this distribution of photographs has begun to annoy him, therefore he has decided not to give away any more signed pictures of himself. Signor Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party, has sent a circular to the federal secretaries in which, after stating that Signor Mussolini has been subjected to numerous and incessant demands for photographs with dedication and autograph signature put forward by bodies or by single individuals, either direct or through the channels of public offices, orders them to reject any further request of this kind.

One of the houses discovered at Herculaneum is a Sannite patrician's villa. Traces of wooden staircases burned at the time of the eruption have been found; these stairs led to the so-called cubicles, or sleeping chambers, in the upper floors, which are in a good state of preservation and still have some fine frescoes. The remains of some furniture, including carved bedsteads and bronze ornaments, have been found. Another interesting discovery is that made in a second patrician villa, having a doorway of wood and crystal leading to a spacious atrium and to the gymnasium, or the women's apartments. In this house a compluvium, or a plumbing system for gathering rain water and storing it for domestic use, has also been found. Opposite the Sannite villa a palestra or gymnasium building has been discovered, together with the apodyterium (bath dressing room) and the frigidarium (cold water bath), which indicate the presence of public baths that have still to be unearthed.

Among the various artistic finds brought to light are five-bronze statues of Mercury, Diana, Apollo, a statue representing Abundance and a figure representing Silence. Another statue in marble, about three feet in height, of a Phrygian (Asian) slave has been found, as well as many terra-cotta vases and ornaments finely painted. A well-preserved wooden oil press, five feet high, used for crushing olives, and similar to those in use in Campania today, has also been discovered. The authorities have decided to leave all these objects exactly in the same place and

spot where they were found, so as to give the visitor a true picture of the life and customs of the inhabitants of Herculaneum.

The excavations at Herculaneum are proceeding so satisfactorily and the number of important finds made during the last few months is so great that archaeologists are beginning to feel optimistic about their future work. They are full of hope and think that shortly Herculaneum will disclose some hidden treasure of first-class importance. The excavations have now reached a new stage, and a quadrivium, that is, a place where four roads of the city meet, has been discovered, while two more houses have been unearthed. Work is now proceeding along a roadway going from this quadrivium to the sea, and it is conjectured that this was the residential quarter of the city, and therefore the place where literary finds are most likely to be made. From the architectural standpoint the houses discovered at Herculaneum differ from those unearthed at Pompeii, as the former all have two stories besides the ground floor.

The congress of Fascist University Groups, which was recently held in Rome, was interesting because of some very frank admissions that the Fascist movement had not made as much progress as was expected among that class of young Italians who should normally develop into the leaders of the Nation. With that frankness which characterizes Fascist utterances, Signor Augusto Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party, told the students that there was still some opposition to the organization of Italian universities on Fascist lines, adding that this opposition was not coming from students, who were in the great majority on the Fascist side, but was due to "certain passive resistance which are to be found everywhere when it is a question of working, creating and constructing." Signor Turati, however, was pleased to note that Italian university students were no longer the noisy youths of the old régime but, on the contrary, gave ample proof of their consciousness that they were living "in a historic age." The remarks of Signor Turati have been approved by Fascist writers who insist that the complete "Fascistization" of teachers and professors should no longer be delayed.

The Film Censorship Board of the Home Department has ordered that in future all films of Neapolitan life which are considered "offensive" to Naples and to Italy will not be allowed to be shown in the picture theaters of Italy. The board's decision says:

In consideration of the fact that certain movie companies persist in placing on the market films showing Neapolitan scenes which, although they have not yet completely disappeared from life in that city, are not longer characteristic of the population; and in consideration of the fact that such films based on beggars, ragamuffins, dirty alleys, rags and a people who are given to "dolce far niente" are a calumny against the city of Naples and are unworthy of the beauties of nature showered on Naples—it has been decided to deny authorization to show such films to the public, as they offend the dignity of Naples and of the entire Neapolitan region.

A highly interesting discovery recently made is that of a rare codex in Slav of the four Gospels dating back to the middle of the fourteenth century. This codex was found in the library of old documents in the convent of the Dominican friars in Soriano, in southern Italy, which since it was abandoned by the monks after the sequestration of property belonging to religious institutions made by the Italian Government had been left in a state of complete abandonment.